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Bonnie Prince Edward

By OWEN E. MCGILLICUDDY



PRINCE ALBERT

*the national
joy smoke*



Copyright 1919 by
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

You've got 'em breaking right

—when you sit in the jimmy pipe game on a big scale and pick Prince Albert for your right bower! "P. A.-and-a-pipe" are the combination that cleans up the happy-days-smokestakes and keys your smokesystem to concert pitch!

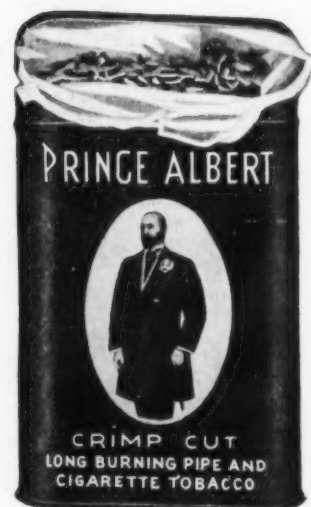
Prince Albert, through its quality and its flavor and fragrance, will show you smoke-stunts new to your taste and tongue! You'll get *personal* evidence that Prince Albert can't bite or parch, no matter how deep you dig in the puff-spurs! That's because P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch!

Prince Albert fits your fancy in a pipe or a makin's cigarette like spring turkey dovetails into your fall appetite! How it does hit that hungry hankering! Why, it's like slipping the soft pedal on next door's joy-jazz-jubilee at 2.15 a. m.! You'll certainly enjoy P. A. in a home-rolled cigarette as much as you do in a pipe. Beats all for tobacco joy!

You'll double your smokebets when you get to butting-about with Prince Albert! For, P. A. is a pal that'll back your smokehunches to the limit! Your awful worry will be whether the supply in town will be big enough to cover your personal demands!

Awaiting your say-so, you'll find toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors — and — that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps Prince Albert in such perfect condition!

**R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.**



How We Stopped the Leaks That Kept Us Poor



How Howard Lindsay and His Wife Discovered an Easy Way to Save One-Third of Their Income. A Secret That Applies to Any Income. ❀ ❀

By HARRISON OTIS

WHO should walk into the room but Howard Lindsay! Of all men perhaps was the last I had expected to find as the president of this great new company. They had told me that Mr. Lindsay, of the Consolidated, was looking for a fine country home and was interested in buying the Dollard Place in Englewood; so as executor of the Dollard estate I had come to discuss the terms with him.

But Lindsay! Surely some miracle had happened. For it was the very man who had come to me "dead broke" about four years back and had asked me to help him get a new job.

"You are surprised, Mr. Otis, I can see that without your telling me. Let that real estate matter rest for a moment while I tell you how the miracle happened. It won't take five minutes. It all seems simple as A B C, as I look back on it now.

How It All Began

"Our new life began when we discovered how to save money. That happened soon after I started in the new job you helped me secure. And it all came about right in my own home. Our sole source of supply was my salary of \$3,000. That first year we didn't save one cent. Besides that, we woke up on New Year's day to find a big bunch of unpaid bills to be taken care of somehow or other out of future salary checks.

"When I asked myself the reason for all this I found that I did not know the reason, and no more did my wife, because we hadn't the faintest idea what our money had been spent for.

"Then we looked around among our friends and learned a great lesson.

"The Weeds, I knew, were getting more than \$8,000 a year. They lived in a modest apartment, did not wear fine clothes, seldom went to the theater, did little entertaining, yet we knew they barely had enough money to pay current bills.

"In the case of the Wells, I found a very different story and one that set me thinking hard. Their income was \$2,000 a year, yet, to my amazement, they confided to us that they had saved \$600 a year ever since they were married. They didn't have any grand opera in their program—except on their little Victrola—but they did go to the theater regularly, they wore good clothes, entertained their friends at their home and were about the happiest and most contented couple of all our married friends.

"The difference between these two families was that in one case the expenditures were made without any plan—while in the other the income was regulated on a weekly budget system.

"We sat down that evening and made up a budget of all our expenses for the next fifty-two weeks. We discovered leaks galore. We found a hundred ways where little amounts could be saved.

"In one short month we had a 'strangle hold' on our expenses and knew just where we were going. In one year my wife proudly produced a bank book showing a tidy savings account of \$800.

My New Grip on Business

"In the meantime an extraordinary change had come over me in business.

"I didn't fully realize this until the president called me

in one day and said, 'Lindsay, you have been doing exceptionally well. I have been studying your work for the last year and you have saved the company a lot of money. We have decided to give you an interest in the business.'

"So there you are. It is wonderful, isn't it? I often wish I might tell my story to the thousands of young married couples who are having the hardest time of their lives just when they ought to be having the best time."

So now I have the opportunity and you are lucky, if only you will act on the wonderful message this story contains.

HARRISON OTIS

The Magic Budget Plan

The Ferrin Money Making Account System is built on the experience of Howard Lindsay. This system which is simplicity itself, comprises:

The Ferrin Money Making Account Book.

The Ferrin Kitchen Calendar (for the household).

The Ferrin Pocket Account Book.

The Ferrin Investment and Insurance Register.

The Ferrin Household Inventory and Fire Insurance Record.

Compact information is given on Making a Budget Keeping Expense Accounts, Making Safe Investments, Making an Inventory of Household goods.

There is no red tape or complicated bookkeeping in this system—it is so simple that anyone can keep it—so convenient that you will not notice the few moments of your time required to make entries. The Pocket Account Book (price when sold separately 50 cents) contains printed slips so that you have only to jot down the amounts of your daily expenditures. The Kitchen Calendar (price 50 cents) keeps track of household expenses. At the end of each week or month these amounts are transferred to the Money Making Account Book, which contains 112 pages, size 8½x10¾ inches, and is bound in half blue Silk Cloth Back—Cadet Blue Cover, Paper Sides—Turned Edges, semi-flexible, stamped in gold on Front Cover. This book has been prepared by an expert to fit any salary from the smallest to the largest. Incorporated in it is a recapitulation for every month of the year which shows at a glance the Budget and the amounts paid out during the month for the various classified items of expense. It is the only book to our knowledge which has a Budget column for every month. Special columns are provided for items on which an income tax does not have to be paid so that these amounts may be deducted at the end of the year. (This feature alone may save you many times the small price of the System.)

The Ferrin Investment Insurance Register is designed to keep an accurate record of your investments, insurance policies, etc. Contains 32 pages, size 5x8 inches, price separately, 50c. The Ferrin Inventory and Fire Insurance Record will enable you to make and keep a complete inventory of every room in the house; also provides for record of your fire insurance policy. It is an absolute necessity in case of a fire. It may save you many thousand times the cost, which is 50c when sold separately.

Two Minutes a Day

The Ferrin Money Making Account System takes only two minutes a day. Any grammar school boy or girl can keep the accounts. This method is not a hard task. It is just fun.

Now you need not worry about the money you spend for clothes, food, rent or the theater. You will spend it freely because you will know how much you can afford to spend.

The Ferrin Money Making System is a most practical gift to any newly married couple. Many people use them for Christmas gifts.

Send No Money

See how magically the Ferrin Money Making Account System works, no matter how much or how little your income. We know what you will think of it when you see it. So we are willing to send you the complete system without your sending us any money in advance. Just mail the coupon, and back will come the system by return mail. If you feel that you can afford not to have it, simply send it back and you will owe nothing.

But when you have seen what big returns the Ferrin System will pay you, you will surely want to keep this wonderful aid to money-making especially as we are now making a special short-time offer of only \$3 for the complete system.

You will appreciate what a remarkable offer this is when you consider that other expense account books are sold for \$3 and cover a period of only two years. The Ferrin Money Making Account Book covers four years, and therefore has twice the value, \$6. And in addition you get the Ferrin Kitchen Calendar, the Ferrin Pocket Account Book, The Ferrin Investment and Insurance Register, The Ferrin Household Inventory and Fire Insurance Record, each worth 50c or \$2.00. You have the opportunity, therefore, of securing \$8 value for only \$3.

But we can make this special combination offer only for a limited time. We expect to place this System in one hundred thousand homes this year. We want your home to be one of them. You are therefore urged to mail the coupon now—to do so costs nothing and does not obligate you in any way, and it may be a revelation to you of how much more you can get out of your income.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Dept. F 111, 119 W. 40th St., N. Y.
Please send me the Ferrin Money-Making Account System (the entire five books) for Free Examination. I will send you \$3 in full payment within 5 days after receipt, or return the books.

Name.....
Address.....
.....Leslie 11-1-19....

Read!

Letter from Head of Financial Department of Largest Corporation of its Kind in the United States.

Independent Corporation Gentlemen:

I consider your account book a remarkable contribution to the people of this country at this time.

In our company we have 5,000 employees and it was a revelation to me in giving them advice in regard to the making out of their income tax returns to find how few had any intelligent idea of their income and their living expenses.

The simplicity of your plan which by comparison with previous methods of account keeping would seem to be well-nigh automatic appeals to me strongly.

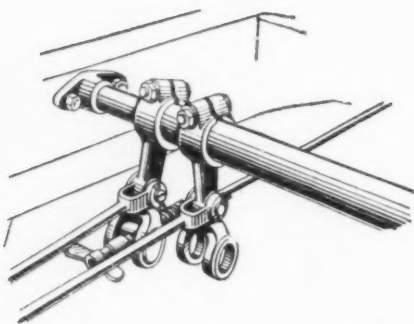
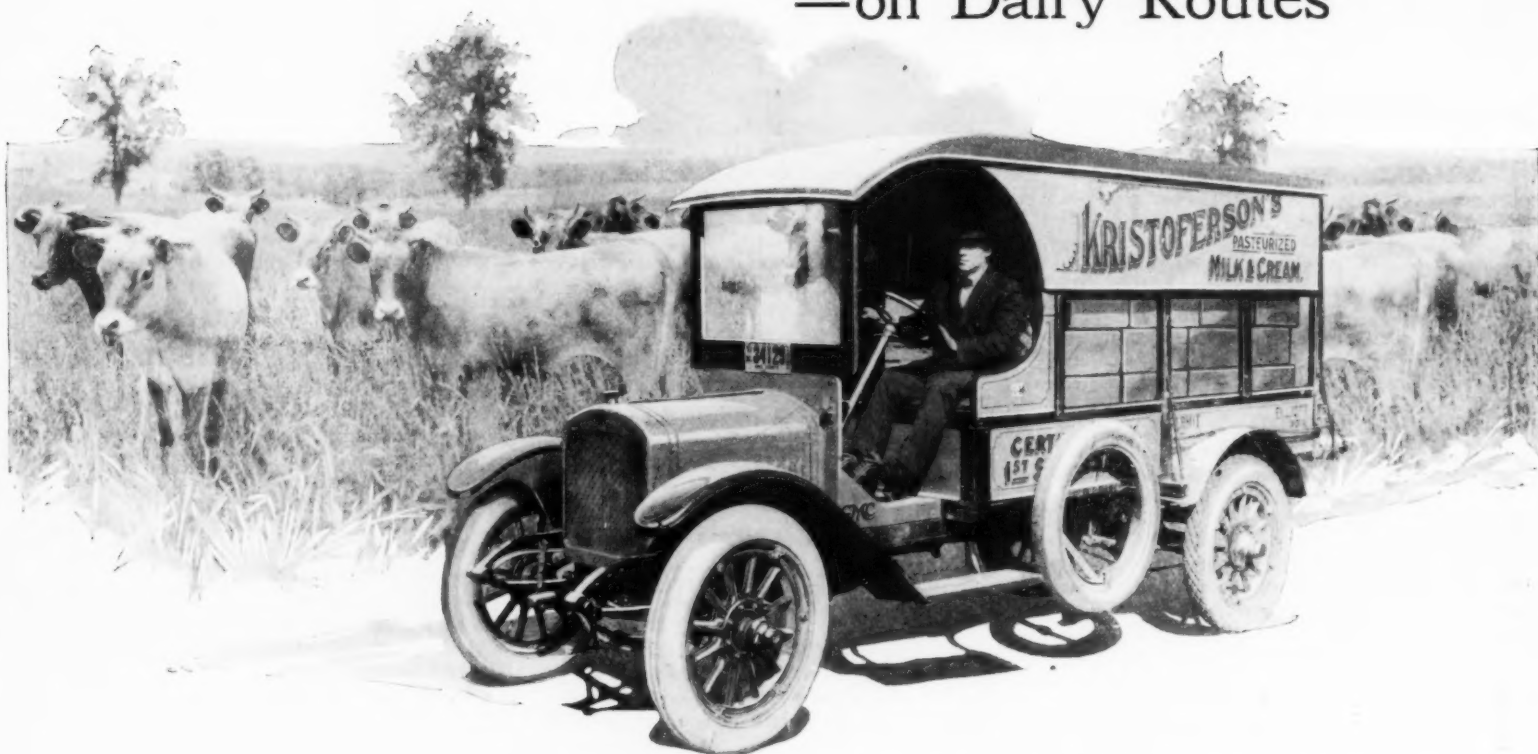
They say you can't teach an old dog new tricks, but I will say to you that I am going to use the Ferrin Book for my own family expenses, and consider it will make money for me right from the start.

(Signed) D. S. Burton



General Motors Trucks

—on Dairy Routes



GMC Brakes are positive in action and great in strength; they hold the truck under most difficult conditions. Adjustments are made by turning large, simple, self-locking wing nuts on Brake rods, an operation which can be done without tools in a few seconds' time.

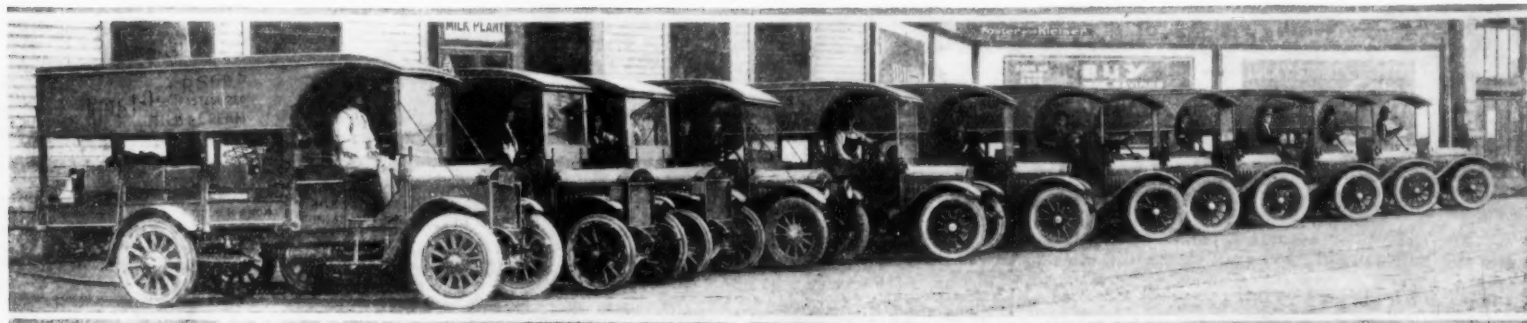
Sixteen GMC Trucks, most of them $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ton capacity, are delivering milk daily in Seattle and suburbs, for Kristoferson's Dairy. August Kristoferson, owner, says:—

"We have used GMC trucks for the past five years, and have put them through the hardest kind of service. In the meantime we have tried two other makes of trucks, the use of which has proved that GMC's are the best trucks we can get for our business. We might add that our first GMC is still on the job, and never misses a day. We are now standardizing on GMC trucks with a fleet of sixteen operating in the city of Seattle."

GMC Model 16, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ton, was the model selected as standard in its class by the War Department. GMC Trucks are backed by the General Motors Corporation, the strongest organization in the automotive industry.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

(543)





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Bonnie Prince Edward

By OWEN E. MCGILLICUDDY

MANY citizens of the United States, if they were asked the question, "Who is the most popular man in Great Britain to-day?" would unhesitatingly answer, "Why, Lloyd George, of course,"—but they would be wrong. By long odds the most popular individual in the British islands is Edward, Prince of Wales, the heir to the British throne, who is receiving unprecedented receptions throughout the Dominion of Canada and who will certainly be tendered a hearty and a memorable welcome when he visits the United States during the month of November.

Not since the reign of his grandfather, King Edward VII, has any member of the royal family secured the voluntary allegiance of the British people in so large a measure as has this slim young man with the charming smile who wins the hearts of all with whom he comes in contact. And this grip on the affections of the British people has been won, not by the well planned propaganda of ministers of state, but by his own personal efforts in the great struggle which only a short time ago shook Europe to its foundations. Before the war little was known of the Prince aside from the fact that he was his father's son and was said to be "a very nice boy." But when the flames of battle lit up the fields of Flanders and northern France the khaki-clad men in the trenches found a real comrade in the smiling Prince who shared with them the common dangers of the shell-swept areas. Proving him by soldiers' tests they found him a man's man and they carried home with them, during and after the war, a feeling for the young prince which has spread over England and is extending rapidly throughout the British Empire.

Why "Wales" is Popular

His Royal Highness, anomalous as it may seem, is a thorough democrat. He is passionately fond of the simple things of life and appears to have a great dislike for the ostentatious. Time and again in his present Canadian tour it has been observed that he was happiest when ceremonies were dispensed with and the spontaneous feelings of the people were given full rein. But whatever successes he may win in popular acclaim during his present tour of America the one underlying cause of his great popularity is rooted in the affection of the soldiers in the ranks who saw in him a prince of heart and courage who could smile when smiles were scarce and when they meant so much.

Perhaps several incidents may serve better than anything else to show the human side of this democratic prince and illustrate the rare *bon homie* and ever-ready appreciation of the humorous side of difficult situations. All but one of these incidents occurred on the western front during the recent European struggle, and while the Prince was attached to the headquarters of the Canadian Army Corps.

The spring of 1917 was a trying period all along the western front, but in the Ypres salient the constantly descending rain had made the trenches almost uninhabitable and life seemed a long drawn-out burden from day to day. During one of these wearisome days and amid all the discomfort, danger, and racking of nerves, to be found in a battle line under such conditions there suddenly came forth from officers' quarters hearty peals of laughter. Astonished at this note of harmony in a surrounding world of discord an inquisitive officer hurried to the point from whence came the explosion of good humor. It was the Prince of Wales who had completely forgotten there was such a thing as royal dignity and he was laughing as heartily as any tickled Tommy might have done under similar circumstances. After he had left the quarters the officer walked up to where the Prince had been standing and discovered the cause of the hilarity. On the wall was a portrait of King George and Queen Mary, below which some wag had written: "George the fifth and his other four-fifths."

Another picture. On a certain day during the summer of 1918 the Commander of the Canadian 4th Division, Major General Sir David Watson, received word that the Prince would pay his headquarters a visit that afternoon. Lookouts were posted on all the main roads, traffic was diverted by an increased squad of military police, and

Concluded on page 694



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EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

Down with the Red Flag!

RADICAL agitators flaunting the red flag and spitting on the Stars and Stripes must be put down and driven out.

The resolution by Senator Poindexter, asking why the Attorney General of the United States is not proceeding peremptorily against the anarchists and seditionists who, by spoken and printed words, are seeking to overthrow our Government, comes not a day too soon.

Sherman Rogers reports, in the *New York World*, that there are 300 strikes in the country and more pending, and that nine-tenths of them have been inspired by the I. W. W., who seek to overthrow the American Federation of Labor and to cause an industrial revolution.

What is the Government doing to suppress these revolutionists? The longshoremen of New York harbor, in violation of their agreement to accept the decision of the National Adjustment Commission, went on strike, and tied up the food supplies of a great city regardless of the suffering inflicted on its men, women and children.

The soft coal miners threaten to tear-up their wage agreement with the Government which, according to Dr. Garfield, carries them to April next, and to strike on November 1st, on the eve of winter, without regard to the fearful suffering a shortage of coal at the beginning of winter would involve.

Without warning thousands of laundry workers, in New York City and vicinity, left their work at the command of leaders representing less than 15 per cent of the workers, and in utter disregard of an agreement that no such action would suddenly be taken.

The I. W. W. has openly ordered a walk-out in the logging camps on the Pacific Coast and demanded the release of "all class-war prisoners," the withdrawal of our troops from Russia, and sundry other things outside the question of wages and hours.

That rank anarchist Foster, who instigated the strike of the steel workers, despite the request of President Wilson for a delay until the Industrial Council could assemble at Washington, as he sees that the strike is lost, tells the workmen that if they go back to their jobs, like patriotic citizens to support their families, they will virtually be slaves!

All over the country, the Bolshevik snake is raising its head and the Government seems to be afraid to hit it. It should call into service every resource of the Army and the Navy to maintain the food supplies of New York and the coal supplies of the bituminous region. It should insist on the right of workers in every community to work or to play, as they see fit—the right which every free man should enjoy in a free country like ours.

It is humiliating to find, under such conditions, the Secretary of Labor, a former President of the Miners' Union, pitifully begging the President of the Mine Workers to meet him in Washington and "respectfully requesting that no strike order be issued until after I have had an opportunity of a conference with you."

Oh for one hour of Theodore Roosevelt!

The Awakening

IT is not easy to arouse public sentiment in this country. We are an easy-going and tolerant people. We were slow to be aroused by the war. We were advised by the nation's leader to be neutral in thought and act, and to look upon the tragedy in Europe in a detached and impersonal way. Not until the *Lusitania* was sunk, and German outrage was piled on outrage was the nation awakened. Once aroused

Am I an American?

By
GOVERNOR GOODRICH,
of Indiana

THERE is no more dangerous force operating among us today than the class-minded man, whether he is a laborer, a capitalist, or farmer, the one who demands a privilege for his class at the expense of the American people. Led by unreasoning promoters of Utopia, millions of honest Americans are being drawn into a debauch of industrial revolution. Reason languishes in a resort to violence, license supplants liberty, and justice is forgotten in a mad chase for the rainbow's end. The time has come when every citizen of this nation should halt in his daily doings and searching his soul, ask himself the question: "Am I an American?" Upon the answer depends the future of the republic. Americanism cannot live under the shackles of class control.

all forces of American manhood and womanhood and money were thrown into the balance.

At last the strike of the Boston police, fitly described by President Wilson as a "crime against civilization," has stirred up even the pussyfooters in Congress to take a stand against such an expression of Bolshevism. By a vote of 222 to 8, the House, in granting increased pay to policemen of the District of Columbia, added to the bill a proviso that any men of the force joining labor unions or other similar organizations shall be dismissed immediately.

One of the significant features of the debate was the denunciation by members of the House, known as friends of labor, of the plan of the American Federation of Labor to organize the policemen of the country and stage strikes against the public safety. Policemen and soldiers stand upon the same footing as defenders of the laws and institutions of the country, and a higher allegiance to an outside organization, which would not be tolerated with soldiers, should be as little tolerated with the police. The soldier protects the nation from aggression from without, while the policeman protects the public from aggression from within.

It would be hardly fair to say that the American Federation of Labor as a whole stands for the right of policemen to strike, though the effort is being made to commit it to such a policy. "Already the author of 'Syndicalism,'" says Representative Gould of New York, "has donned the sheep's clothing, entered the ranks and become a member of his 'militant minority,' and as an authorized agent of the American Federation of Labor, has brought about an upheaval among ignorant aliens in the steel industry which has seriously affected the industrial life of the country."

The public is "on" to the menace of anarchists like Foster and it will not be long, we predict, before the saner elements in the American Federation of Labor will disavow his leadership.

Welcome Lord Grey!

IN receiving Lord Grey as Special Ambassador from Great Britain, America responds to the British estimate that of all living Englishmen he is best qualified for this mission at the present time.

In the momentous July days of 1914, Lord Grey, as British Foreign Minister, made every conceivable effort to prevent the outbreak of the war. During the war he literally wore out his eyes in the service of the nation. Because of failure of vision, he could not consent to a permanent appointment, but in view of this handicap, his temporary appointment is the more significant tribute to his statesmanship and qualities of mind and heart.

An English journalist describes Lord Grey as "an aristocrat by birth, a gentleman by nature, a democrat in the wider idealistic sense." Great Britain and the United States have a mutual understanding and appreciation such as they did not have before the war, but it must be confessed that in the popular mind at

least there has been a drifting apart in recent months.

Many delicate problems will need to be solved in the readjustment of commercial relations following the war. Lord Grey having believed for years that there should be closest co-operation between Great Britain and America is doubly welcome at Washington at this time.

The Plain Truth

VOTE! Our Presidential Coupon will be found on page 697. We should like to have the vote of every reader. Note the figures this week. So far 3383 votes have been cast.

PROFESSORS! We look to our colleges for our leaders, and the recent campaigns for college endowments deserve a generous response. The appeals are particularly commendable because it is designed first of all to raise the salaries of professors. As Thomas W. Lamont points out, college graduates a century ago usually became teachers or clergymen. Then gradually the colleges began to turn out lawyers and physicians also, while in the last two generations they have been turning out administrators on a large scale, executives and business men. The demands upon the college have increased, and the colleges have been too poor to pay salaries that must be paid to keep the best minds in their faculties. Response to these appeals should come not only from alumni of the several institutions, but also from all citizens who are interested in the country's having educated leaders. We want our college professors to be better paid, but we want them also to teach good Americanism, of the Chancellor Day type, not Socialism.

ANTI-TRUST! The war has changed many of our conceptions and it is a question as to whether it has not produced a wholly different attitude toward business. Big business came to the aid of the Government when the nation went to war. Its superb organization and trained executives solved the problems of production and transportation. The Government itself put anti-trust laws into the discard and effected combinations that were prohibited by statute. There is justice, therefore, in the contention of the United States Steel Corporation that, in the pending anti-trust case against it, the Supreme Court decide on the basis of the situation in the steel industry growing out of the war, instead of conditions twenty years ago. The Government dropped the suit during the war, and the steel company spent enormous sums enlarging its plants to meet war requirements. The Government's theory in the suit has been that the Steel Corporation's size and wealth give it power which might possibly be abused. Yet it was just this size and wealth and organization that enabled it to be of such magnificent service to the Government. The suit ought to be dropped on the basis, not of theories, but of actual facts.

FARMERS! In this age of unrest and unfair criticism when a strong effort is being made to draw the lines between the so-called classes, it is noticeable that the farmers are not involved. The farmer has been called a "hayseed" and backwoodsman and has been the butt of jokes in the funny column, but in every emergency he has been found dependable. Some of America's finest and most stalwart fighters in the European War were the boys from the farms. The farmer usually votes right because he has time to read and think. The impromptu farmers' club which gathers about the stove at the post office sharpens the wit and broadens the understanding of all those who debate the great public questions in this social atmosphere. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the farmers practically untouched by the wave of Bolshevism which has appealed to so many of the industrial classes. There is a great significance in the recent pledge of President H. H. Merrick of the Mississippi Valley Association, an organization backed by 50,000,000 members, including 25,000,000 farmers, to smash Bolshevism and the soviet idea in this country. "We are going to get the people back to the Constitution of the United States as interpreted in the light of the Ten Commandments," said Mr. Merrick. "We are going to get away from the individualist quacks and political self-seekers and return to government by law instead of government by force in mass form." Sound and patriotic!

The Rumanians in Budapest

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



General Bandholz, of the American army, is in this troubled zone as the representative of the Allied Council, and is making strenuous efforts to effect an adjustment of the controversy.

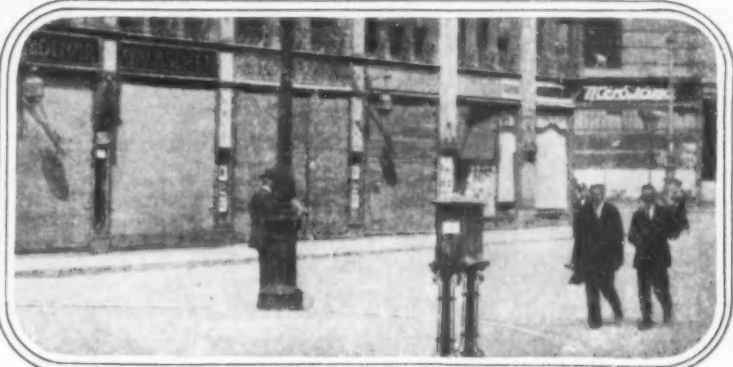
The Rumanian army distributing food to the Hungarians in Budapest. Rumania is another of the Allied nations which is dissatisfied with the extent of territory allotted to it by the Supreme Council in Paris as a reward for its loyalty to the cause. While its original boundaries have been vastly extended at the expense of defeated Hungary, Rumania expected a larger slice of the cake. Yielding to popular resentment, a Rumanian army recently invaded Hungary and took possession of Budapest; also it commandeered vast stores of munitions and other supplies in return for what the Austro-Hungarians had looted from them during the war. This action greatly disturbed the balance of peace in Europe and the Rumanians have been ordered by the Supreme Council to evacuate the invaded territory and make restitution for the seizures of supplies.



A view of Budapest, the capital city of Hungary, which the enlarged kingdom of Rumania would like to annex. It is one of the most important cities of the Balkans and its pre-war population was about 1,000,000. It is about three times as large as Bucharest, the capital of Rumania.



American M. P.'s (Military Police) in front of General Bandholz's headquarters in Budapest. Their status there is similar to that of the Legation Guards in Pekin, and their work has proved of a peaceful nature—thus far.



The "closed shop" in Budapest. As in other European cities, the stores of Budapest are provided with shutters, which are closed when trouble arises.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News

Reds to Stay Out

The American Government has been informed by its representatives abroad that Bolsheviks, black-handers, anarchists and other agitators are assembling in southern Europe with the intention of migrating to the United States just as soon as the peace treaty shall become effective. The State Department, fearing that our present immigration laws would prove inadequate to keep these trouble-makers out of America, has recommended that existing war-time

who tells you that no government is better than any sort of government, the man who preaches anarchy, and the man who is always

kicking about the government is a domestic enemy and you should avoid him. If he doesn't like this country or the way it is

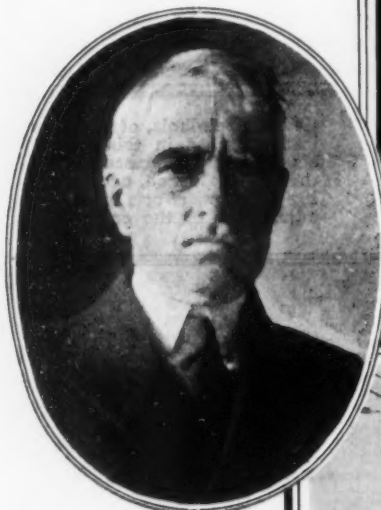
governed, he ought to get a passport and get out of it."

Jellicoe Thanks Anzacs

The heroic part in the great war played by the soldiers of Australia and New Zealand and the patriotic sacrifices freely made by their fellow-countrymen at home received official recognition in the recent visit of Admiral Jellicoe to their principal cities. Like the Canadians, these far-away members of the British Empire had answered the call of the blood with alacrity and had sent to the Flanders front and other zones of warfare thousands of the best fighting men under any flag. The visit of the Admiral of the Fleet, who is a sea-dog of the Nelson and Farragut type, was a public expression of the Mother Country's appreciation of the splendid response of Australia and New Zealand in the hour of great need.

Aerial Mail

The unfortunate wreck of a Government airplane in the aerial mail service and the loss of its pilot, Lyman W. Doty, emphasizes the encouraging fact that this is the first disaster of the kind that has happened on the route between New York and Washington since it was established more than a year ago. This and a similar accident on one of the Western routes are said to be the only two that have occurred in the entire service.



Judge Joseph Buffington, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Pittsburgh, who from the bench denounced strike-leader W. Z. Foster as a dangerous leader and a dangerous domestic enemy.

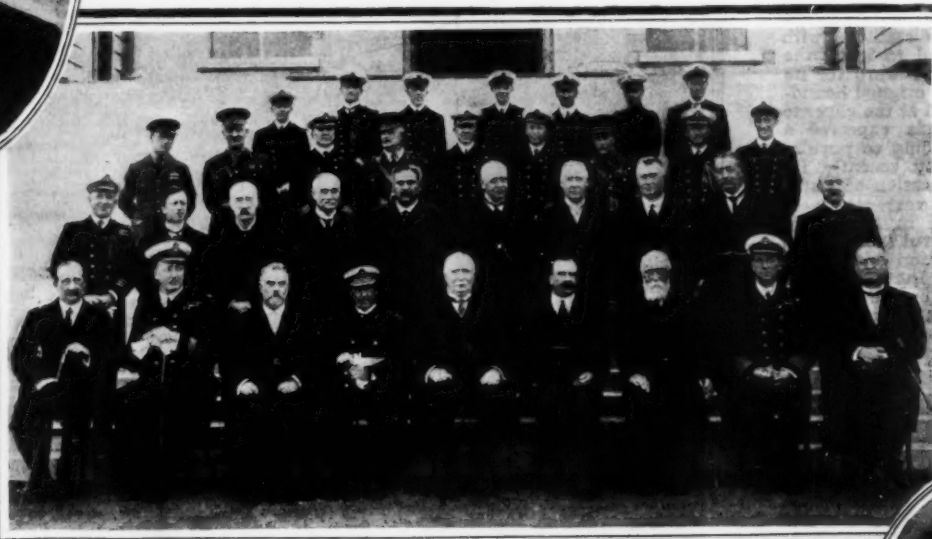
restrictions as to passports be continued for another year. A resolution to this effect has received the approval of the House of Representatives and it is now probable that the "Reds" will not be permitted to enter the new country where they expect to have opportunity for so much mischief. Their passports will have to be approved by an American consul before they can board an outgoing steamer.

Shut up or Get Out!

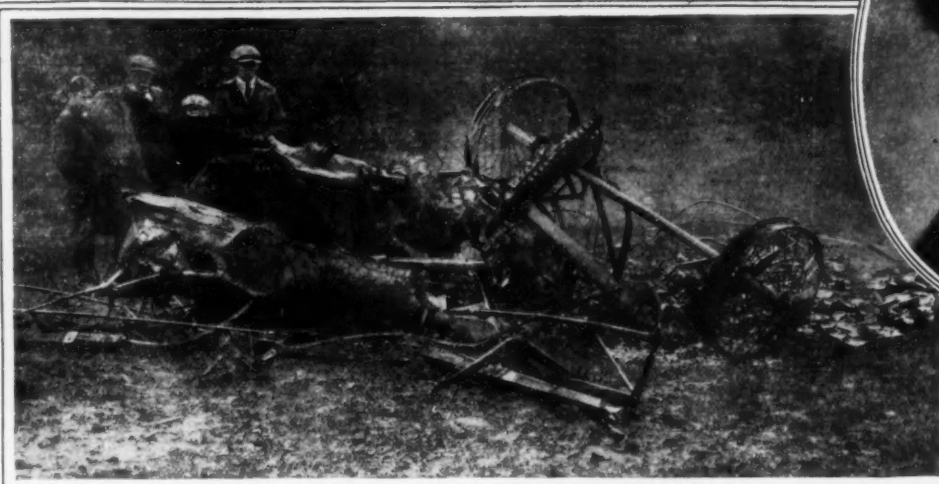
A vigorous denunciation of professional agitators was recently spoken from the bench of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals by Judge Joseph Buffington, of Pittsburgh, Pa., during a session of the naturalization court. In warning the prospective new citizens, he singled out Wm. Z. Foster, leader of the steel strike, as a particularly dangerous type. "The most dangerous man I know," he said, "is the parlor Bolshevik, who doesn't work and doesn't know anything about working people, but who preaches discord and creates unrest and causes unhappiness in families by his preaching of un-American doctrines. The man



Ruins of the home of an Italian in Batavia, N. Y. wrecked by a black-hand bomb; three of the four members of the family were instantly killed. The crime is thought to be due to the victims' knowledge of the activities of a very desperate black-hand gang.



The National Cabinet of New Zealand and the staff of Admiral Jellicoe grouped in front of the new Parliamentary Buildings. Front row (left to right): Hon. A. M. Myers; Commodore Dreyer, chief of staff; Mayor J. P. Luke; Viscount Jellicoe, Admiral of the Fleet; Prime Minister W. F. Massey; Sir Joseph Ward; Chief-Justice Stout; Captain Leggett; Hon. W. D. S. Macdonald.



Wreckage of a Washington-New York postal airplane which recently crashed at Catonsville, near Baltimore. The gasoline tank burst and sparks from the engine ignited the gas; the flames shot 200 feet into the air and the unconscious body of the pilot (Lyman W. Doty, of California, formerly in the Army service,) was charred in the wreckage. Part of the mail was rescued from the flames by the superintendent of the air service, who happened to be in Baltimore. A bad landing caused the accident.



Miss Florence Hooper, of Baltimore, a licensed public accountant, who has served for ten years as national treasurer of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Society last year received and expended over \$1,300,000 in the various branches of its work for women and girls in thirteen different countries, and Miss Hooper is the responsible and capable guardian of these funds.

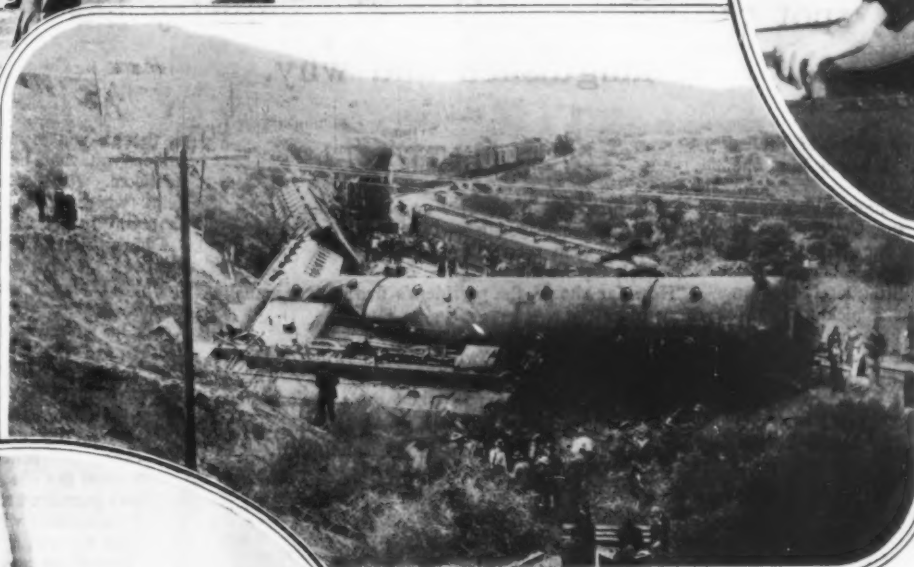
Pictorial Digest of the World's News



Wm. Bruce Hart

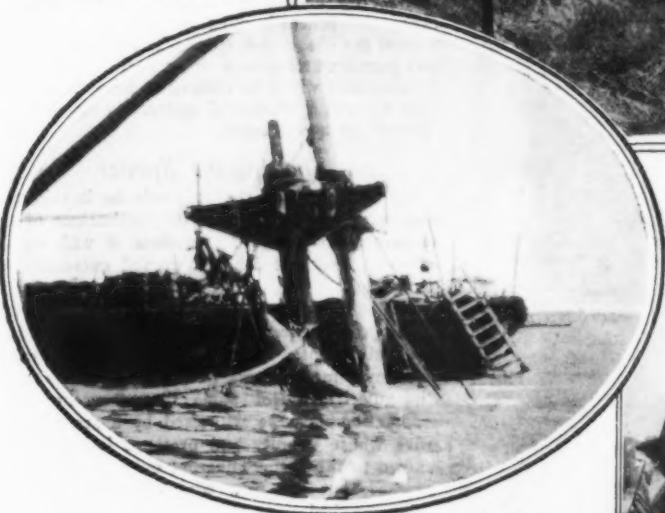
LAST PAY-DAY

Strikers at the Youngstown (Ohio) Sheet & Tube Co. plant, in line to receive their last pay and end their connection with the company. Similar scenes took place at most of the big steel plants, which continued operations on a reduced scale with their loyal workmen on the job. Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, in charge of Federal troops patrolling the striking districts, has prevented trouble.



E. D. Eddy

Remarkable wreck of the Shore Line Limited, near Salinas, Calif., on Sept. 28. The engineer and fireman were killed and forty-one passengers injured.



Barney Zeltz

ARMY DELAY COSTS \$2,000,000

Wrecking crews at work on the *Port Hunter*, the Cunard Steamship which was wrecked in Vineyard Sound last November. The cargo consisted of steel for the French Government, valued at \$600,000, and U. S. army supplies worth \$5,000,000. The steel is still in the wreck, which sank in twenty-five feet of water, and only \$3,000,000 worth of the supplies was saved. Testimony seemed to indicate that the other \$2,000,000 worth had been pilfered during the first two weeks, when the decks of the steamer were still awash. Inexcusable delay in making arrangements for salvaging the supplies is charged against the officers representing the War Department, and a Congressional investigation was ordered. The evidence also showed that Washington had been notified just after the wreck that the vessel could probably be floated and drydocked for \$150,000, but no action was taken until long afterward, when it was too late.

A REAL SKY PILOT

Lieut. W. B. Maynard, United States Army, is a Baptist minister as well as a daring aviator. After winning the contest flight from Toronto to New York City, he entered the Army's transcontinental contest and



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was the first of the forty-seven westward-bound planes to reach San Francisco. His actual flying time was 24 hours and 57 minutes. His closest rival was Captain Lowell Smith, who flew from San Francisco eastward. Many of the airplanes came to grief and the percentage of deaths was distressingly large. The successful fliers had to make the return trip, also.



H. B. Leopold

"Golden Star" mothers marching from their convention meeting in Baltimore to plant trees in Druid Hill Park in memory of their hero sons. A memorial tree for the dead of each state represented at the convention was planted by a mother who had given one or more sons as a sacrifice to the nation. The former name of the organization of "War Mothers of America" has been changed to "Service Star Legion" and its scope broadened to include all women even remotely connected with the soldier dead.



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Those of us who were short-faring passengers and pocketing the proceeds had various ways of computing what we figured was due the railroad. Some of the boys tossed what paper money they received into the air, and what stuck to the air-cord was conceded as Company property! When it came to gold and silver, I always rolled the money along the floor and gave the railroad what remained upright! One day a five-dollar gold piece stood up, but investigation showed that it had stuck in a crack and I thought it was no more than right to give it another chance.

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"John, I've got a hunch the fellow who just got on is a spotter. He's left his grip unlocked on the seat over there and gone to the rear platform. See what you can find and I'll highball you if he's coming."

I opened the bag and found a wallet with an annual pass showing the bearer to be a special agent. In those days the spotter used to travel on a pass when making long jumps across country.

It didn't take me long to note down in my book the number of that pass, just as though it had been presented to me for honoring. Then I closed the grip and went to the rear coach, where the spotter was waiting for me in the seat that we conductors reserve for our friends. This is the last seat in the coach so that no one can look over from behind. The conductor, by leaning over when he makes the transaction, can usually shield with his body any view from the side or front.

"El Paso," he said with a knowing wink and handed up a \$20 bill.

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Pitiful Victims of Turkish Brutality

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



A crippled Armenian refugee begging for food. The staggering casualties of the world war are not limited to the killed and wounded; they include also those who are dwarfed and enfeebled as the result of malnutrition. Thousands of the children that lived will grow up unfit to meet the responsibilities of life in a stricken land.



This haggard Armenian mother is preparing the answer to her children's prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread!" She has gleaned this pitiful handful of wheat from a field near Erivan, the capital city of Armenia.



"The sufferings of the destitute this winter will be terrible unless clothing and food are received from Europe and America," is the announcement of Alexander Khadissian, acting president of Armenia. This ragged little refugee, who was photographed on a station platform at an altitude of 8,000 feet, furnishes a typical example.



"He's sick," said the Armenian mother. "We've walked so far, for they told us there was flour in Erivan. He's had nothing for three days." The ferocity of the Turks, whose fiendish hate of the Armenians knew no bounds, has driven thousands of even well-to-do families to this extremity.



This Armenian refugee on the station platform at Erivan was crippled in the war while serving as a Russian soldier. His motherless baby is all that the war has left him, and he may lose the baby. The father cooks its food with a few sticks and a pan—whenever there is something to cook. A very little money, well expended, might save a human life in Armenia.



Raw cucumbers is called the summer dish of Armenia—but not all have money enough to buy even this poor excuse for food. Bread made from American flour is the Armenian's staff of life, but it will have to come to them as a gracious gift.



Women cleaning the streets in Batoum. Both Russian and Armenian women are glad of an opportunity to do menial work for the sake of a little money with which to buy food for their children. Many of them have little strength left.

The little one's breakfast at Erivan. The hardships, terrors and scarcity of food in Russia and Armenia have made it impossible for most mothers to nurse their infants and the Armenian Relief Administration has been desperately trying to supply evaporated milk for the babies still alive. In two months, 150,000 cases were landed in long-suffering Armenia.

How I Banished Stomach Acidity and Gas in 48 Hours!

The true story of how Mrs. Grant, who had suffered for years with indigestion, gas and stomach acidity, literally renewed her worn-out stomach in 48 hours, without the use of medicine, diets or exercise.

By MRS. FRED GRANT



Mrs. Fred Grant, whose remarkable experience is here given.

NIGHT after night I used to sit up in bed—afraid to go to sleep—often unable to breathe. If I did doze off it was only to wake in a minute to try to relieve the dangerous pressure of gas. At times it seemed that I would smother or that the gas would touch my heart. My life was an agony.

Today I am healthier than I have been in years. The gas is all gone; the acidity that caused it has vanished, and my digestion is as it was when I was a girl. The marvelous part about the whole thing was the rapidity with which my misused stomach was set in order. I was started on the road to good health in 48 hours.

For years my stomach had given me trouble. At first the indigestion was mild and I gave it little attention. But as the months went by it grew more and more severe. My husband and I began to consult doctors. I tried the prescriptions of several physicians—but to no avail. Fred then took me to a specialist. After following his instructions for three months as

to diet and exercise and after taking all the medicines he prescribed for me I was no better.

As a matter of fact I was getting worse for it was impossible for me to carry anything on my stomach. My nights were long black periods of nervous agony. My life was so bare of happiness and so full of worry and misery that I was getting desperate.

Fred stuck to me through it all. I know that at times it must have been a terrible trial even to him. With all his patience, I knew that my petulance and nervousness were putting him on edge. I saw that it was making the children fretful and unhappy. But what could I do?

Soon my heart began to be affected. I got dizzy headaches during the day; my eyes pained, my mouth had an everlasting dark brown taste and I was continually losing weight. No longer was I able to keep up even the simplest house work. I was rapidly losing out and about ready to give up.

BUT one night Fred came home with a glad smile all over his face. He put his arms around me, took me into the living room and sat down at my side. "Little woman, I believe I've stumbled on something that is going to make us all happy again. I think I've found the way to make you well again—quickly!"

And he went on to tell me about a friend whom he had met in town that day. This man, Mr. Morgan, had been suffering for years with the same thing that troubled me and he had told Fred about a wonderful new discovery made by a food specialist, which had completely renewed his worn-out stomach.

"You see," Fred explained. "Your stomach is just like the fuel-box of a boiler. The food you eat is fuel. And your stomach—just like a boiler—will go ahead and make steam; feeding energy and vitality to your body; and keeping your brain active and bright—as long as it has the right fuel.

"But if you mix dynamite, gasoline, wet sod and poor coal, in the fire box, you'd expect an explosion. This food expert, Eugene Christian, has checked the results of thousands of food experiments. And he discovered that there are certain food combinations that are as destructive to our stomachs as dynamite would be to a boiler.

"Why I learned today that some of the very things you have been eating in the belief that they were simple and nourishing form the most deadly poison in the stomach. One of these poisons is the same that the Orinoco Indians used to tip their deadly arrows. Another food combination I learned of contains chemicals in large quantities which, if they were mixed together in a chemist's retort, would explode. Just think what these destructive combinations are doing to the delicate lining of your stomach.

"Now," he continued, "the natural condition of the stomach is healthy. And this food expert discovered that if a stomach which is out of order is once more given the proper food combinations it will cure itself. It's just like the boiler that tried to burn dynamite, gasoline and sod. Of course, it stopped. But when you start eating the right food combinations, the powerful digestive juices secreted by the stomach will quickly bring it back to normal good health. So you see, all you have to do is to start eating the right combinations.

"OH," I said wearily. "Another diet. It is no use Fred, I tried them all and diets don't work any better than the medicines and exercises that I've taken."

"Well," he said, "I was so struck by this new method that I thought it was at least worth a trial, and I brought home the whole thing."

With that he handed me a package. Skeptical though I was I opened it quickly. What it contained was a revelation. I discovered to my intense satisfaction that it was not a diet at all. The whole treatment consisted in merely combining in a different way the very same foods I had been eating. In plain non-doctorish English the whole thing was explained. I saw at once why the way in which I had been combining my food had been injurious. I saw that I could go right on eating the things that I liked and only needed to combine them properly. You can

imagine that I lost no time in following instructions.

In two days I was feeling better than I had felt in years. My complexion was improved; my clear skin was coming back. And for the first time in five years I went to bed without taking oil, knowing that I would not need it. My intestinal congestion was gone—entirely gone.

Five days later I was looking and feeling a thousand times better. My improved condition began to show on everyone. Fred was happier, and as a result was doing better work. The children were once more getting the loving attention which children have a right to expect of their parents. I was on the road to health.

Wonder of Wonders! In three weeks I had gained ten pounds. And today, two months later, my acidity and gas have entirely disappeared. I have fine healthy digestion and the buoyant health I enjoyed as a girl.

THESE seemingly miraculous results were achieved through simply combining in the proper way the foods Mrs. Grant ate and liked; in giving her what she wanted to eat in the proper combinations. And if you, right now, are suffering from any of the common disorders of the stomach or any of the associated ills caused by bad stomachs, you can positively be relieved within from 48 to 72 hours. In this short time your worn-out stomach can literally be reborn. You can start yourself once more on the road to good digestion, health, and happiness. It's all in the combination.

That is the simple secret of the whole thing. Eugene Christian, the eminent food specialist, has treated over 23,000 cases with this method. In some cases where constipation and indigestion have been chronic for five years, he has induced a natural passage in 48 hours. His methods make gas, acidity, fermentation, indigestion and constipation disappear. And it is all done without medicines, exercise, or instruments of any kind.

With Eugene Christian's method of treatment you eat the things you like. You are not told that you must not eat the good, nourishing foods to which you are accustomed. You are not bound up with a lot of rules or expensive diets. You go right on eating the foods you like so long as they are properly combined with other foods.

This sounds so simple that many people will be incredulous. Many will think that a thing so obvious and so easy could not possibly cure so terrible an affliction as a bad stomach. Therefore, it will take unusual methods to back up this statement. This is the way we propose proving our claims to you at our expense.

DON'T send a cent. This is going to be a free proof. Merely mail us the coupon. We will send you 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating, written by Eugene Christian to fill a nation-wide demand for his treatment. These lessons contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner; covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for every occupation and climate.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal touch with the great food expert. You can start immediately eating the very things that will produce the increased mental and physical energy you are seeking. And you will find that you can secure results with the first meal. This, of course, does not mean that complicated illnesses can be removed at one meal, but it does mean that real results can nearly always be seen in 48 hours or less.

Try these delicious menus given in the Little Lessons for five days. Then after five days of health-building meals, if you are not convinced that right food combinations will not entirely banish your stomach trouble, send the lessons back to us and you will not be out a cent.

But if you realize—as you surely will—that these little lessons are invaluable to you as a health-builder and a health-keeper, just keep them and send us only three dollars in full payment for the entire set.

That is the easiest, surest and quickest way we know of. You take a five-day treatment at our expense, that's all. You keep the lessons free for five days, but we stand or fall by what they can do for you in 48 hours. Surely you owe it to yourself at least to investigate this method and give this society an opportunity to prove its real worth. Give your stomach a fighting chance. Mail the coupon right now.



EUGENE CHRISTIAN

Twenty years ago Eugene Christian was at death's door; for several years previous he had suffered all the agonies of acute stomach and intestinal troubles until his doctors—among them some of the most noted specialists in the country—gave him up to die. As a last resort, he commenced to study the food question himself. As a result of what he learned, he succeeded in literally eating his way back to health without drugs or medicines of any kind, and in a remarkably short space of time. Eugene Christian is today nearly sixty years old—or shall I say young? For he has more vitality, more ginger, more physical endurance than most youngsters in their teens. For almost fifteen years he has not even had so much as a cold.



Some foods we eat contain chemical properties, which, if combined in a chemist's retort, would explode. Think what these explosions do to your stomach.

CORRECTIVE EATING SOCIETY,
Dept. 8311, 443 Fourth Ave., New York City.

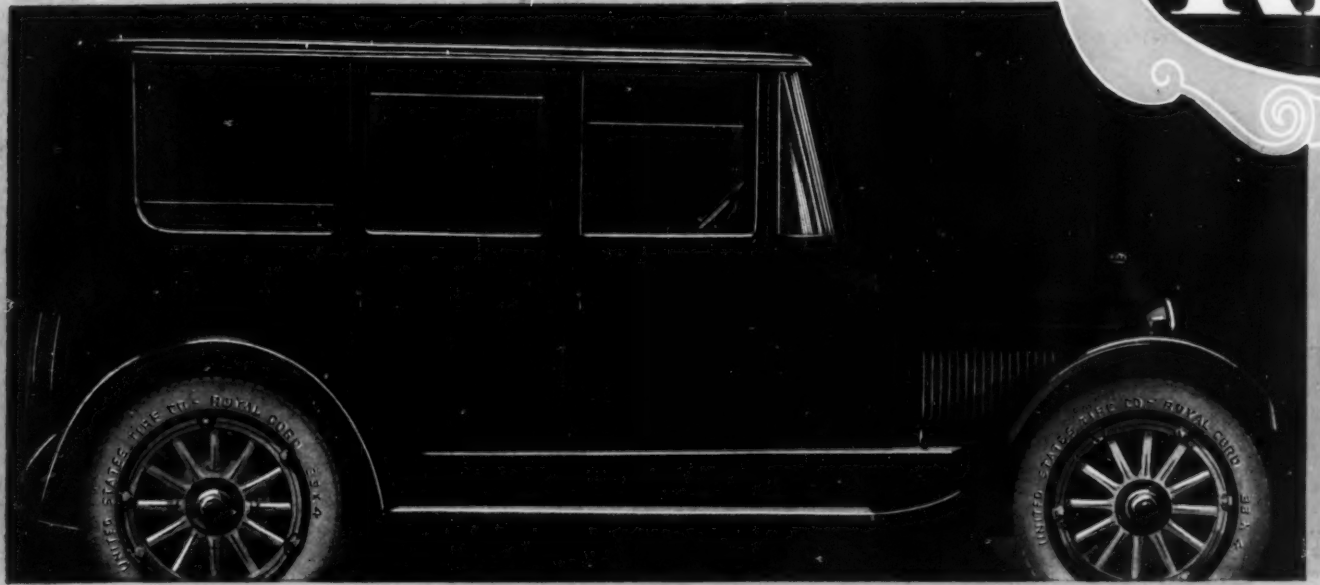
You may send me prepaid 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating. I will either remit them to you within five days or send you \$3.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

REO



The New Reo Sixes—Encl

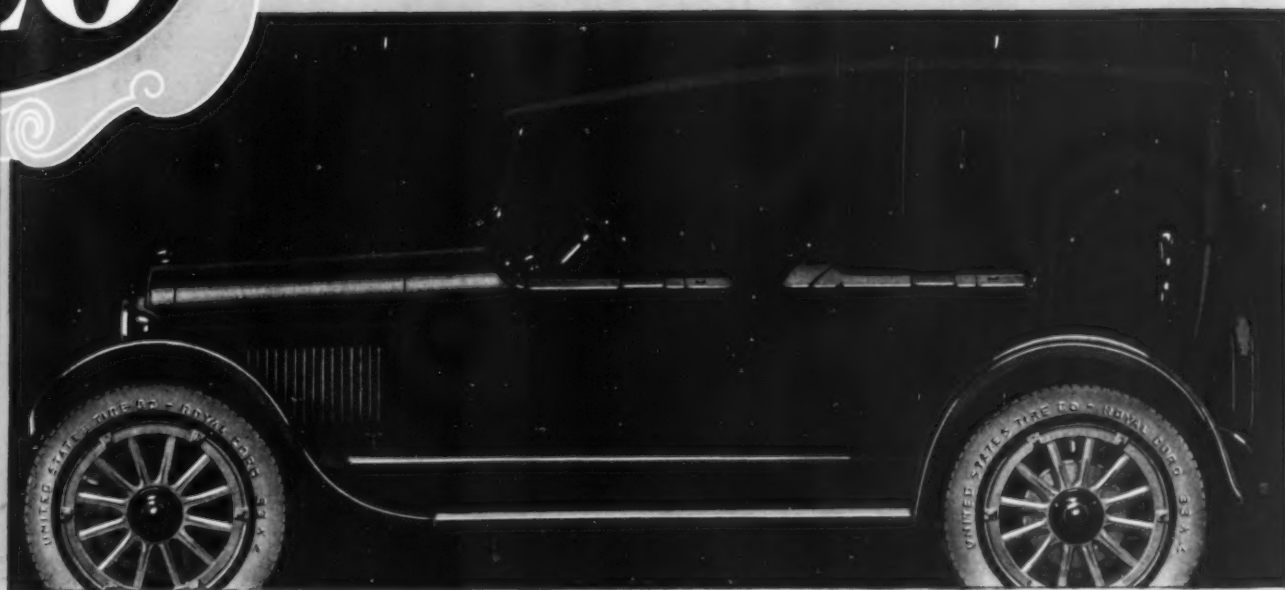
There are four—all mounted on that new Reo Six chassis which has met with such an enthusiastic reception. ¶ Two shown are the luxuriously appointed, roomy, 5-passenger Sedan and the Touring Car—also 5-passenger. ¶ Two others—a 4-passenger Coupe and 3-passenger Roadster are also available now. ¶ We think you will agree these are about the handsomest models ever designed by the Reo craftsmen. ¶ In details of construction, in finish and appointments, they conform to the well known Reo standards—the best and only the best. ¶ In a word, these Reos are just as good as they look. ¶ Space forbids a detailed description of interior finish, upholstery, etc.—and anyway, you'll have to see and ride in these Reos to fully appreciate their excellence. ¶ Mechanically—what need we say in addition to the fact that they are Reos—designed and made in the Reo shops? ¶ Product therefore of the ripest experience and the soundest engineering practice. ¶ One detail to which we would, however, specifically call your attention

U. S. Royal Cord Tires Are Standard Equip

Reo Motor Car Company,

"THE GOLD STANDARD"

REO



Enclosed and Open Models

is that new Reo Oiling System. ¶ This does indeed mark an important step in advance. ¶ An oiling system by which every part of the chassis—even spring bolts—may be quickly and positively lubricated and without soiling your clothes or hands. ¶ This is another Reo innovation that will be generously copied. ¶ Ask your Reo distributor to show you this new oiling system. ¶ Meantime we must sound the usual Reo warning—only the alert can hope to be of the elect who will drive Reos. ¶ Demand, always greater than the possible output of the big Lansing plants, is today greater than ever. ¶ Only those who place their orders at once can hope for a delivery on the date desired. ¶ So don't delay. ¶ See your Reo distributor at once. ¶ See and ride in—and yourself, drive—the particular Reo model that best fits your fancy and your needs. ¶ Then place your order. ¶ Make it a definite order and specify delivery date. ¶ For Reo dealers must make impartial deliveries—in rotation as orders are received. ¶ Today—won't be a minute too soon.

ard Equipment On All Wheels—All Models

mpny, Lansing, Michigan

ANDARD OF VALUES "

WHAT NEXT?

By DR. CHARLES AUBREY EATON

EVERY great war has been followed by a period of unrest. It is the law of action and reaction upon a larger scale. Sometimes the reaction takes the form of a series of little wars, like the echoes of a thunder crash among the mountains. Sometimes the peace makers try to put the world back where it was before the war began. This was what happened after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, and, as a result, Europe narrowly escaped a general conflagration more destructive than the attempt of the Corsican at world dominion. Again the war may be merely a symbol of some vast social force at work in the mysterious depths of human life, and which continues its disturbing influence in the realm of ideas and motives long after its effects in physical violence have disappeared.

The great war just ended was the most gigantic catastrophe that has ever fallen upon the world. Civilization is still staggering under the shock. The foundations of society have been shattered. All the old forms of thought and action are broken. Institutions, painfully built up through the ages, have vanished like mist before the wind. Everything has changed, we know not how or why. A sense of unreality haunts the minds of men paralysing action. We seem to be moving through pallid shadows between darkness and dawn—a veritable no-man's land of the soul.

There is a curious psychological condition, especially in our own country, which is hard to understand or trace to its source. No-one seems to be happy over the coming of peace or satisfied with the results achieved by the war.

During the time of our active participation in the war, the people of the whole country were united in thought and purpose as perhaps never before in our history. East, west, north and south, you found only Americans. Partisanship seemed to have disappeared. Race antagonism died down. Different brands of religion got on comfortably together. The elephant and the donkey were hitched side by side and seemed to pull together as if they had never heard of the irreconcilable difference between Republicans and Democrats. Rich and poor, learned and ignorance, old and young worked and sacrificed together in dedication to a common glorious task.

After the Armistice

Then suddenly came the collapse of the German strength, and the armistice ended the fighting on land and sea. And almost immediately emerged a feeling of dissatisfaction which has developed, until at the present moment we are sunk in the depths of irritation and joylessness. Everyone was glad that the war was over; but everyone seemed sorry that it did not end in a clean decision against the enemy. Everyone wanted peace in the abstract, but no two people appeared to think alike when the actual concrete conditions of peace came to be discussed.

I do not know where in history to look for a parallel to this interesting and distressing psychology. A year ago we were at war and we were united and happy. Everyone was working at the top of his strength. The joy of sacrifice flamed in the hearts of the people—a purifying fire. With millions of our sons overseas, all lesser interests were swallowed up in the higher duty of Patriotism. We were at war, and we had peace at home. Now we are at peace and have war at home. Then, except for a few shirkers, slackers and soft-headed conscientious objectors who seemed to be stronger on objections than conscience, everyone believed that American ideals and institutions were worth working for and dying for. Now, millions of our people living under our flag are reading every day attacks upon American Democracy, as something to be destroyed. Then, crimes of violence, except those perpetrated by German agents or sympathizers, were almost unknown. Now, we are suffering from a veritable plague of race-riots, murders, robberies and lynchings. Then, there was little or no strife between employers and employees. Today the country is devastated by strikes, with promise of greater distress still to come.

And this epidemic of ill-will is not confined to any one people. Europe is worse off than America. What of industrial and economic resource the Germans left intact, the peoples of the Allied countries seem now determined to destroy by internal strife. It is an anomaly to see the peoples who fought with such amazing courage and energy to defeat the Germans, now behaving as if they were determined to finish the job begun by their enemies.

When President Wilson came home the first time,

fresh from his wonderful reception in Europe, he told us with fervent pride that America was "trusted by the whole world." I hope he was right in his judgment of the facts, for what has been may be again; but, today, no one who knows would venture to repeat the President's formula.

Looking out upon a world distraught, and tortured by all the unleashed passions of fear and greed and hate one asks the question, what next? Shall we surrender to depression and despair? Must we believe that the race of man has run its course and is now about to sink into irretrievable ruin and failure? Having exhausted our resources in war can we now survive the trials of peace? Is the present unrest a passing phase which in time will burn itself out and leave the nations the better for the testing through which they came?

Beware, America!

My own belief is that this is the supreme testing time of history. And it is possible for the race of men to make a choice within the next few years which shall determine the destiny of the world, either forward to such transcendent achievement as shall usher in the Kingdom of God on earth, or downward to the bottomless abyss of moral chaos and ruin.

It is distasteful to pride but the first step toward the light will be to admit that the soul of man has fallen into eclipse under the cold shadow of material achievements. We have created a Frankenstein which threatens to destroy us. Civilization is too much for us to carry. We are tottering under its sheer bulk and complexity. The machine has become too big for the engine to drive.

We lack the spiritual strength to support the weight of the vast social organization which has been created by scientific mastery of the forces of Nature. The work of our hands has outgrown the rule of the soul within us. Men are being destroyed by things. We have denied and forgotten the eternal truth that man does not live by bread alone. Unless we can slow down on the side of material organization and speed up on the side of spiritual development, we shall suffer the fate of a man afflicted with cancer.

The first proof of this is to be found in the nervous exhaustion and collapse which is taking such frightful toll of our leaders; and in the excessive nervous irritability which afflicts the masses of men.

We Need Big Men

If it is argued, as it may rightly be argued, that this nervous condition is due to the unendurable strain of the war, I answer that the war was the result of materialism in rebellion against the law of the spirit. The German became a world menace because he had divorced his mind from moral law and had given his intelligence to developing material agents of destruction rather than to the culture of spiritual power. If Germany had enthroned in her national life, the ideas which created the Reformation instead of the brutalizing concepts of materialism, she would have exercised world-dominating influence even if she never achieved world-dominating power.

I do not wish to appear as under-estimating the value of material civilization. The Santa Maria in which Columbus crossed the uncharted ocean was one hundredth the size of the Aquitania. I prefer the Aquitania for transatlantic journeying. Nor would I for a moment exchange the Twentieth Century Limited for the ox cart of my pioneer ancestors, as a means of land transportation. But, nevertheless, I doubt if the Aquitania ever carried a bigger man than Columbus. And it would strain the patrons of the fast express to out-work, outfight, or outlive the stout-hearted men, who drove their ox teams into the wilderness in order to lay the foundations of a mighty nation. Unless our age can grow men who, in spirit and mind, are as big relatively to the engines they create as were the pioneers to the simple instruments of their toil, then the inevitable end will be that men will shrink while things expand until the machine will master the man. When this happens you have fallen back into the relations and dimensions of savagery. A man may build a palace but if when the palace is finished the man is enslaved in the effort to support it, he would be better off and more of a man in a wigwam.

Greatness is the soul. And progress is measured

by the dominion of the moral nature over the world's of mind and muscle. Ancient Greece was insignificant in area and material development. But today she still stands deathless in influence wherever men dream and live and create in the realm of the beautiful and the true.

Jesus of Nazareth was absolutely without material instrumentalities of power. He organized no system of government; created no army; built no monuments; wrote no book. He simply *was*. He knew that the greatness of men is to be measured only by their relationship. And the relationships of machinery are the narrowest and least important of which human nature is capable. Beyond these are the vast reaches of the imagination and the reasoning faculty and beyond these the vaster gravitations of the spirit by means of which men lay hold upon the inner realities of life, upon God, and man, and eternity and Time.

Today the Man of Nazareth stands as he stood two thousand years ago far in advance of the world and He still remains the ideal toward which the spirit of man strives but never attains.

Thousands of years before the Christian era Moses led his company of escaped slaves out of Egypt. Without any of the marks of material greatness, in an obscure corner of the earth, his followers a ragged, horde of exiles, this man gave to the world or became the medium through which God Almighty gave to the world, the fundamental moral law of human society. Moses did not need armies and machinery and organization, acts of Congress and Parliament. He incarnated in himself the great forward moving purposes of the God of men. He blazed with a quenchless light because he had been set on fire by the touch of Deity. His spiritual nature, atune with the spiritual realities of the universe, shed forth a radiance which has grown brighter with the passing centuries.

Modern Nonsense

I am confident that all this will be ruled out of court by those self-appointed saviors of mankind, who announce that the stomach is the sanctuary of the human spirit; and that if we can only destroy the present system and establish in its place the rule of the Proletariat, men will have no cause for anxiety concerning this world or the next. All we need, so these worthies proclaim, is to destroy capitalism and capitalists, the wage system and profits, and substitute in their place a grandiose scheme which will exalt the most ignorant and unformed portions of the population into the place of supreme power, and which in some mysterious fashion and by some unknown process will make everyone who belongs to the working class rich, prosperous and happy. There will no longer be any necessity for hard work, thrift, sacrifice, self-restraint or service to others. The one sport remaining to alleviate the dull level of absolute prosperity will be the destroying of capitalists, and the perfecting of machinery whereby everyone may become an orator and at the same time be furnished with an audience of patient and acquiescent listeners.

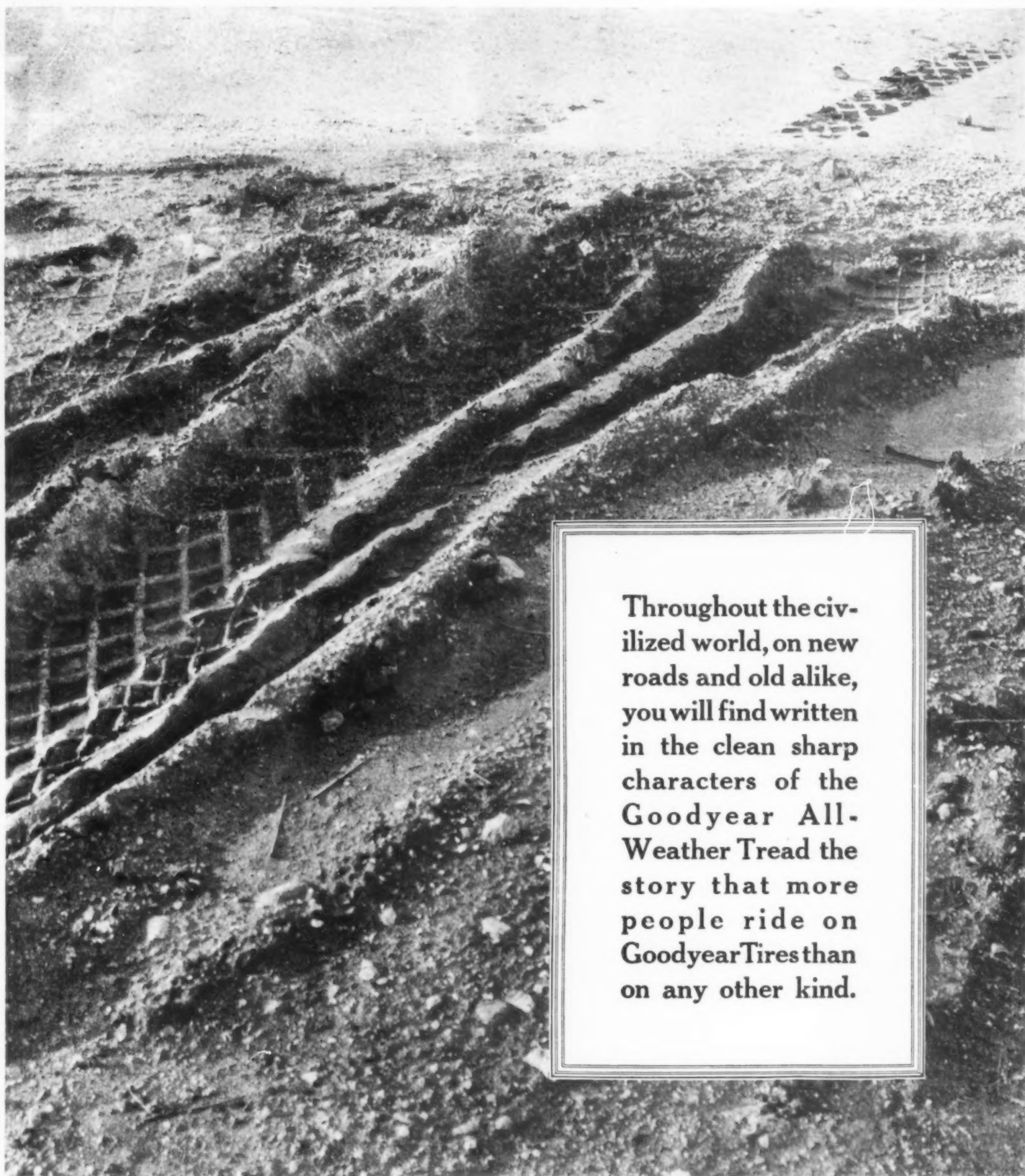
Even at the expense of incurring the disapproval of these heralds of the new day, I venture to call attention to the fact that human life is spiritual, in origin, essence, process and destiny. Its troubles originate in the spirit and are cured there, and I believe that the human spirit is sick today and in sore need of healing.

It is the glory of the Christian religion that in periods of decadence and corruption, it has been able to develop within itself, great self regenerating and recreating energies. I believe that this glory belongs to human nature itself, and I fully anticipate that in the near future, that we shall witness a world-wide spiritual awakening. This is the next thing if the world is to go forward.

Our one supreme need is consciousness of God; belief in His purpose for the world and surrender to His rule. Man is divided against his neighbor, class against class, nation against nation, race against race. We can never bridge this abyssal gulf, except we lift individuals, classes, nations, and races up into a larger unity which is to be found in their consciousness of a common origin.

It is folly to expect that men will be brothers unless they believe that they are sons of one father.

This is not a question of sectarianism, of this or that religion, of certain theological concepts, or devotional observances. It is a question of climate. Today we are in the glacial age of materialism. Can we by any act or will, or by taking thought, swing our world closer to the central Sun of the universe?



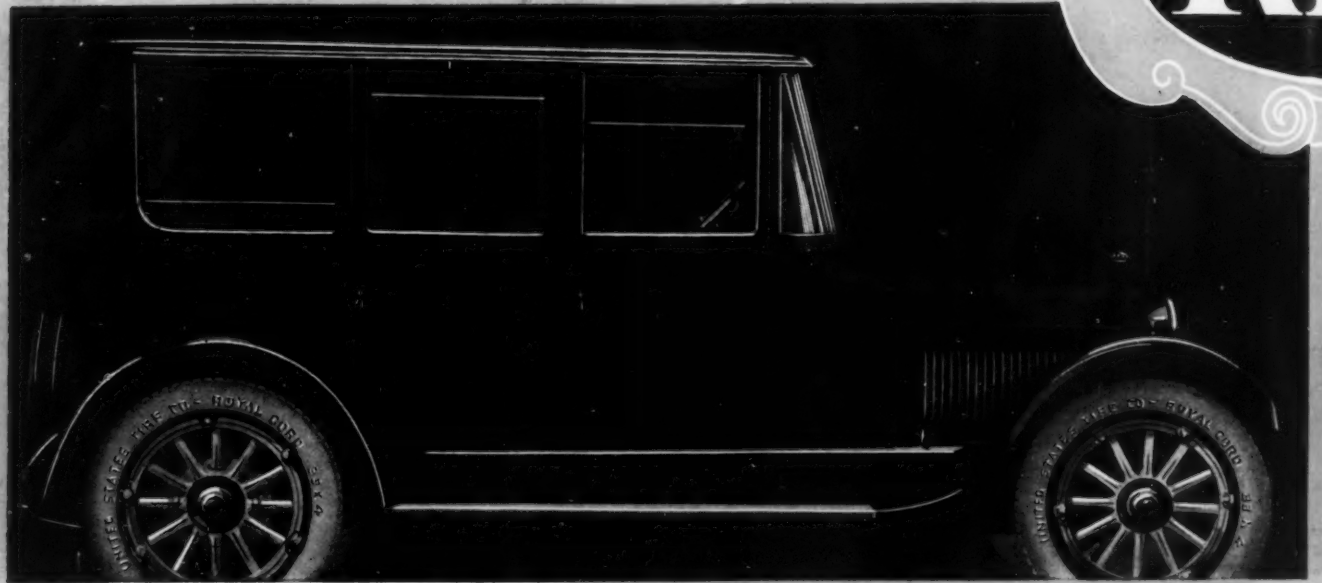
Throughout the civilized world, on new roads and old alike, you will find written in the clean sharp characters of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread the story that more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

This is an actual photograph, taken at the junction of a concrete and dirt highway, showing the pattern left by the Goodyear All-Weather Tread on both types of road

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GOODYEAR
AKRON

REO



The New Reo Sixes—Encl

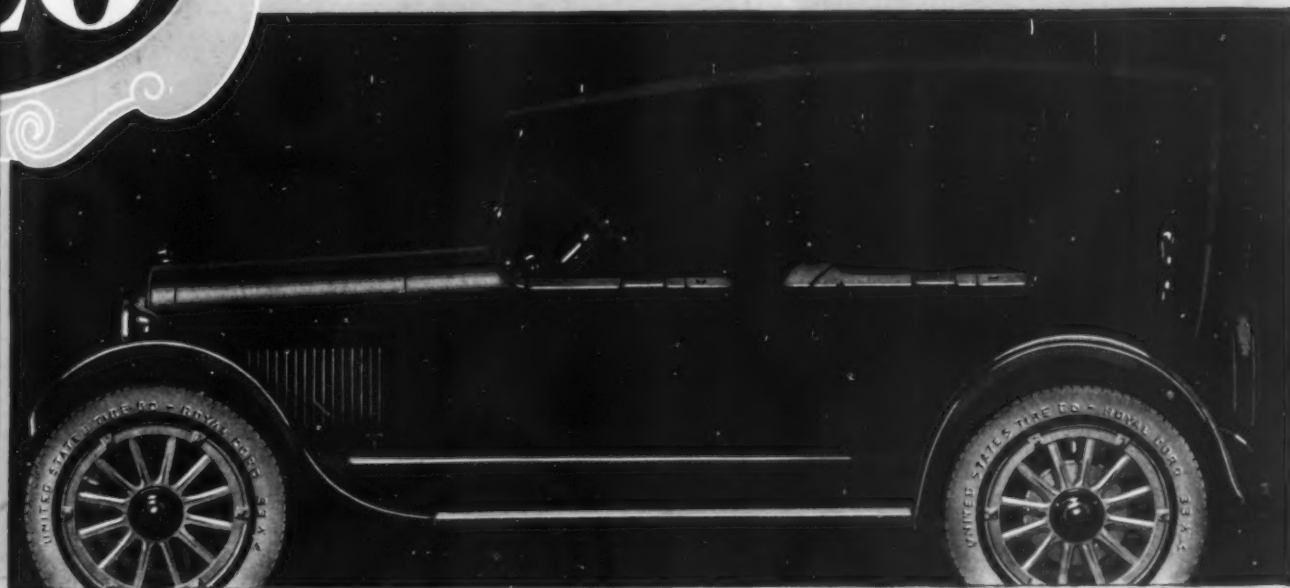
There are four—all mounted on that new Reo Six chassis which has met with such an enthusiastic reception. ¶ Two shown are the luxuriously appointed, roomy, 5-passenger Sedan and the Touring Car—also 5-passenger. ¶ Two others—a 4-passenger Coupe and 3-passenger Roadster are also available now. ¶ We think you will agree these are about the handsomest models ever designed by the Reo craftsmen. ¶ In details of construction, in finish and appointments, they conform to the well known Reo standards—the best and only the best. ¶ In a word, these Reos are just as good as they look. ¶ Space forbids a detailed description of interior finish, upholstery, etc.—and anyway, you'll have to see and ride in these Reos to fully appreciate their excellence. ¶ Mechanically—what need we say in addition to the fact that they are Reos—designed and made in the Reo shops? ¶ Product therefore of the ripest experience and the soundest engineering practice. ¶ One detail to which we would, however, specifically call your attention

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Standard Equipment On All Wheels—All Models

Company, Lansing, Michigan

STANDARD OF VALUES "



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used morning and night in diluted form as a mouth wash kills germs and makes the mouth aseptic. It is as pleasant as it is effective—so clean and refreshing in smell and taste.



In this diluted form it makes a dependable gargle for sore throat, preventing infection and allaying inflammation and soreness. It is healing, soothing and cooling.

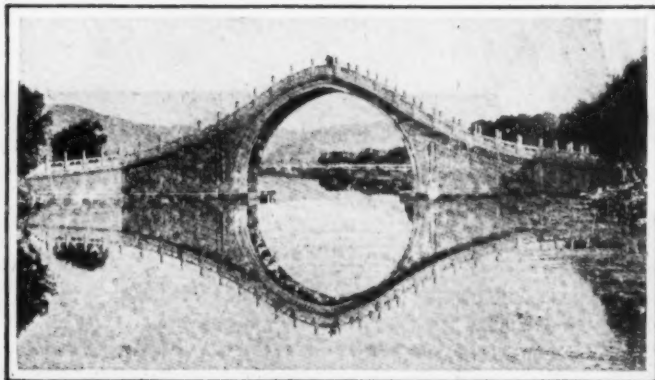
Absorbine, Jr. \$1.25 a bottle at most druggists or postpaid.

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20 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Odd Facts in the World of Science

Edited by HERWARD CARRINGTON, PH. D.



Which is the reflection? A Chinese bridge perfectly mirrored in the still waters beneath. Turn the picture upside down and note the interesting transformation.

Which is the Reflection?

This beautiful Chinese bridge is so perfectly reflected in the quiet waters of the lake beneath that it is hard to tell which is the reality and which the reflection. Turn the picture upside down, and it will look precisely the same! Water, when perfectly calm, thus forms a natural mirror; we often hear it spoken of as "Nature's Mirror." A mirror is usually made by "silvering" the back of a pane of ordinary glass; and the effect of this is to transform it from a "refracting" to a "reflecting" substance—that is, from one which merely transmits the light-rays to one which sends them back again. There are many curious things to be noted about mirrors, in this connection. They always seem to transform the right side into the left side for instance, and vice versa. Lewis Carroll made use of this in his story "Alice Through the Looking Glass." Figures and handwriting appear to be reversed; and some people obtain what is termed "mirror writing"—that is, writing which is only readable when held up to a mirror. Another thing: one always seems to be as far behind a mirror as one stands in front of it,—as though one were really in the mirror, on the other side of it. Thus, the mirror, which is a flat, or two-dimensional thing, seems to give us a three-dimensional world—having not only height and width, but depth also. This is all due to the fact that light-waves, striking the surface of the substance behind the glass, are reflected back, instead of being absorbed.

or simply passed on. Water acts as a mirror, when it does the same thing.

A Remarkable Apple

So far as can be determined no more remarkable apple has ever been produced than this. It is probably the most curious and beautiful pomological specimen of which there is any definite record. The apple was plucked from a tree of the Esopus Spitzenberg variety growing in the orchard of Dr. G. Soilleux, Burklands, Wantirno, Australia, and while being perfectly formed



A tri-colored apple, produced by scientific grafting. Its three portions are yellow, red and streaked like a "Jonathan" apple.

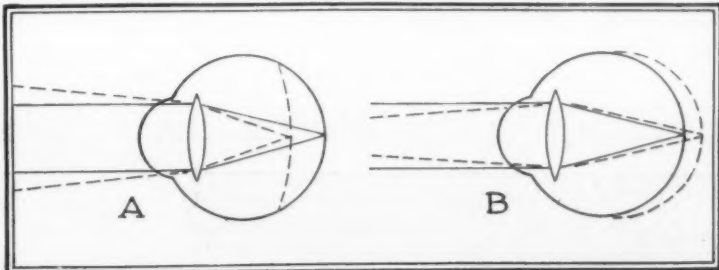
has three distinct sections, each characteristic in shape and coloring of the Esopus Spitzenberg, Jonathan, and Statesman. When plucked, the three colours of the varieties stood out plainly, yellow, bright red, with characteristic Jonathan streaks, and dark-red, a third of the surface being covered with each colour, and there was no intermingling of the colours,

each being divided sharply from its neighbour, and in perfect register. The apple was three inches in height, and was passed through a three-inch ring.

Recent Discovery of the Cause of Short-Sightedness

It has been estimated that from 10% to 20% of the inhabitants of the United States suffer from Myopia, or short-sight. It is one of our common defects, and is rapidly growing in all countries. Its effective cure has only lately been discovered by a New York eye-specialist—Dr. W. H. Bates; who has proved that the older theories were incorrect, and that the cure consists mainly in the prop-

Concluded on page 688



How your Eyes are squeezed out of shape, producing (A) "Hypermetropia" (long-sighted) and (B) Myopia (short-sight). Myopia is increasing all over the world.

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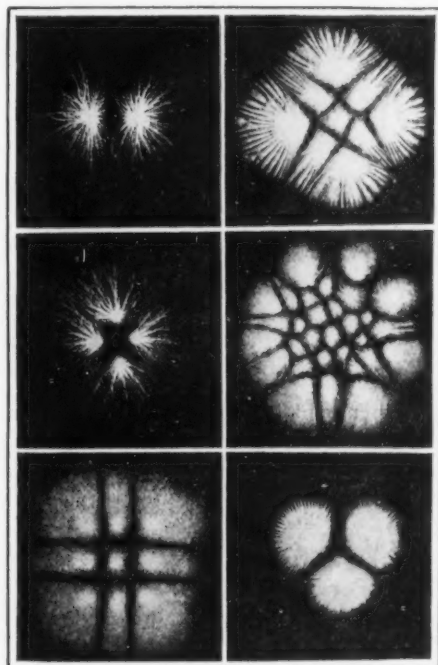
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Odd Facts in the World of Science

Concluded from page 686

er use of the eyes—that is, looking at an object as we should look at it. When we do this, we are no longer short-sighted. Dr. Bate's theory is simply this: When we look at a near-by object, we see all parts of it distinctly. Now, when we transfer this object across the room, and look at it, we unconsciously endeavor to see all parts of it as distinctly as we did before. This unconscious effort on our part, causes a strain of the muscles at the rear of the eye ball; and this strain pulls the eye-ball out of shape, and so produces the short-sightedness at the time. The more short-sighted we are, the more we strain to see; and the more we strain to see, the more short-sighted we become. It is a vicious circle,—from which, apparently, there is no egress. The only way to cure the eye is to learn to look at the distant object with relaxed eyes; and the only way to do this is by means of "central fixation"—that is, looking at the distant object, so as to see one part of it best. When we can look at it, and see one part best, like a Rembrandt "high light," and allow the rest of it to become blurred, then the eye has "central fixation;" then the muscles at the rear of the eye ball are relaxed; and then we have normal vision, and are no longer short-sighted, but can see the distant object clearly. Normal sight has been restored.



The "Creation of Matter." Ether stabilized at the points of electric needles sufficiently to allow it to be photographed. It vanishes when the current stops. (From Le Bon's "Evolution of Matter.")

The Creation of Matter

The accompanying striking photograph, from LeBon's "Evolution of Matter," is illustrative of one of the newest and most striking experiments in physics. For more than a century, one of the cornerstones of modern science was the so-called "indestructibility of matter." Atoms were thought to be solid things, like bricks; in fact, the "bricks of the universe," from which everything was built! The newer physics, however, contends that matter, far from being indestructible, is constantly coming into being, and is also going out of existence. M. LeBon, in France, is one of the pioneers in this

work, and he contends that he has been able to produce, at the points of electric needles, "artificial equilibria," or sufficient stability of ether to render it capable of being photographed by the camera (as the illustration shows), and thus, that he has practically "created matter" or caused its "materialization" for the time being. The moment the electric current ceases, these fields of activity cease, and the "matter" vanishes or "dematerializes." These suggestive experiments, it will be observed, were undertaken in the laboratory of a scientific physicist, and are in no way connected with any spiritistic doctrine; but they nevertheless bear upon them and tend to support the facts in a very striking and suggestive manner.

An Incredible Bird

This extraordinary bird—the only living specimen in captivity—resides in the Zoological Gardens in London, having been procured by Lieut.-General Sir. F. Wingate, in the Egyptian Soudan. It has a head shaped like that of a whale, and a beak like a French *sabot*! It is a savage in its disposition, and will peck the keepers, if they approach it too closely when feeding the bird fishes, upon which it largely subsists. The bird is known as "King Baleniceps." The upper part of its plumage is bluish-brown, having large plumes. The upper part of the wings is bordered with white. The feet are black; the belly grey; the beak corn-colored. The eye is a light yellow. In the rainy season,—that is, in July and August,—the bird makes its nest or rather digs out a small hole, in the bushes, which grow on the borders of the water; and therein lays its eggs—oval, white, with some bluish spots. When the birds hear the sound of a gun, they rise to a great height in the air, describing circles; then gradually plane-down to the tops of adjacent trees, where they wait until the danger has apparently gone, when they return to their nests.



A bird with a whale's head! It is the "King Baleniceps" and comes from Egypt. This is the only known specimen in captivity. Its beak resembles a French *sabot*.

A Strain Upon Good Feeling

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

IT is of the utmost importance for the peace of the world that a spirit of friendship and co-operation shall exist between Great Britain and the United States. The exploitation of the Irish question in this country is to be deplored because it tends to create bad feeling between Britain and America over an issue that Britain holds is a purely domestic affair. At no period in the last century and a quarter was there such cordial feeling between the two nations as during the war when the armies of the two fought side by side. It takes only small incidents to break up cordiality between men or nations, and since the armistice there have been numerous incidents, more or less trivial in their nature, that have had that effect. One such incident is the seizure by the Naval Armistice Commission under British direction of a dozen American owned tankers, valued at more than \$20,000,000, and their allocation to British, French and Belgian ownership. These tankers were owned by a German corporation, which itself was owned by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. The American character of the vessels and property of this German subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co., had already been recognized by the British Admiralty and in the peace treaty, and this exemption was revoked by Admiral Browning, British Chairman of the Naval Armistice Commission.

The principle involved is identical with that of the capture of a tanker, owned by this company, by a British warship in 1914. A prize court in Bermuda adjudged her a British prize, but on the representation by the Standard Oil Co. that it owned absolutely the German company which operated the ship, the vessel was turned over to its American owners. It is unthinkable that the British Government will not be ready to do the same thing with these dozen vessels when they receive the protest of the State Department. The incident, however, reveals a grasping spirit which Britain can ill afford to display toward the United States, and lends color to the criticism too often heard that Great Britain is always ready to grab everything in sight. Owners of the vessels in question hold that the seizure is but a part of the British effort to dominate the oil situation and to further this dominance by the conversion of the resources of the only rival to Royal Dutch Shell and Persian oil companies, in which the British Government itself is a shareholder. Great Britain has immense war debts to pay. So have we. Britain has gotten vast rewards out of the war. We have gotten nothing, because we wanted nothing and asked for nothing. But even the most generous nation objects to having property owned by its citizens distributed among other nations.

Something Under the Wood Pile?

MANY have objected to the characterization of the Monroe Doctrine in the League of Nations covenant as a "regional understanding." David Jayne Hill, in the *North American Review*, takes the position that so far as the Monroe Doctrine is concerned, this expression might have been omitted, and expresses the fear that the covenant may mean the ratification of all "regional understandings," some of which may rise up to trouble us in the future. Article XX of the covenant abrogates all obligations and understandings, inconsistent with the terms of the covenant, but Article XXI declares that nothing in the



David Jayne Hill, ex-ambassador to Germany, is one of the ablest opponents of the League of Nations. His numerous articles have been free from even a trace of narrow and selfish partisanship.

covenant shall "affect the validity of international agreements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings, like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace." Mr. Hill's fear is that under these articles unlimited secret bargaining is made possible, that "regional understandings" need not be formal treaties or covenants, but simply "promises contained in conversations and notes exchanged in the course of diplomatic correspondence, and if they are soon to be executed, may not even be reduced to writing." He says it was a matter of common knowledge at Paris that a private agreement was made last March by British, French and Japanese delegates to support one another in all questions relating to

Asia, and that it was after this that the phrase, "regional understandings" was incorporated in the revised covenant. For these reasons, Mr. Hill contends that before the covenant is adopted the reason for the phrase, "regional understandings" should be fully explained, and that above all it should not be permitted a place in the covenant under the cover of the Monroe Doctrine.

How Japan Treated China

PRESIDENT WILSON'S agreement to the Shantung award in the peace treaty was the choice of the lesser of two evils. For the same reason it will not be amended by the Senate. Justice is not being done to China in the treaty, but to amend the treaty, keep Japan out of the League of Nations, and leave China at the mercy of Japan with no League of Nations to check her selfish ambitions, would put China in a bad plight.

British, French and Russian representatives in November, 1915, suggested to Japan that China join them as ally, but Japan objected, fearing the creation of a Chinese army and the "moral awakening of four hundred million Chinese." When we entered the war, we invited all neutrals to follow our example. Still Japan objected to Chinese participation. The Japanese minister sought President Li Yuan Hung and argued it would be a great risk for China to join America as it was doubtful if Germany would be defeated. After the war there would be harmonious relations between Japan and Germany and Japan would be able to protect China. The Chinese Government hesitated under the influence of these arguments. China then asked if America would support her claims in Shantung in the Peace Conference if she entered upon the side of the Allies. The American minister, unable to communicate with Washington by cable, assured China that in his judgment, such assistance would be given, and says Professor Jenks, "on the basis of that assurance, China accepted America's invitation over the protest of Japan, and severed diplomatic relations."

A little later China entered the war, still under the influence of the United States, and with the hope of freeing herself from Japanese aggression. About the same time, Japan secured the secret pacts from the Allied Powers to support her claims in Shantung, agreements concerning which both China and the United States were kept in ignorance. The Ishii Mission reached this country in the middle of August, about the time China entered the war. Shortly after this the Lansing-Ishii agreement was reached, in the publication of which Japan showed duplicity.

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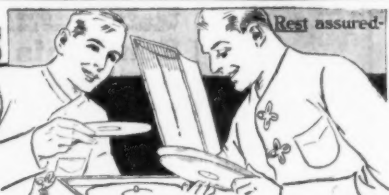
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Confessions of a Conductor

Continued from page 679

check, remarks "I'll see you later," declines the money and passes on. Then he studies the man from a distance, talks it over with his brakeman or some of his "friends" on the train, gets them to give the man the "once over." He may go and sit down with the passenger, chat about the weather and try and find out how the passenger knew that he was accepting short fares. The skilled investigator has a satisfactory explanation on tap, and slips the conductor the short fare, at the same time managing to display it first in such a way anyone sitting opposite can witness the transaction. Some conductors are so cautious that they will not accept short fares from one they do not know unless the passenger enters the toilet with them or goes out on the back platform. In such a case, the spotter will display the money in his hand so that whatever witness is watching will see the amount.

Stealing \$50 a Day

It is a queer commentary on human nature that an uneasy conscience, like misery, enjoys company. The "irregular" conductor seldom keeps his graft to himself. He usually leans for immoral support on some associate, frequently corrupting the head brakeman so as to get the latter's assistance, and squaring him with coin of the realm.

I knew a conductor once who used to pocket over \$50 a day and square the brakeman with an occasional four-bit piece. The brakeman had nine kids and really needed the money. Fortunately for him, when the show-down came, the superintendent, took the large family into consideration, and retained the brakeman after a stern warning.

As an illustration of what it costs a railroad to break up a traffic in short fares when a number of conductors are standing in with one another and using fake tickets, there was an instance I recall where the company I was working for, set up an operative and his wife in the candy business at a divisional terminal where trains tied up and the crews spent the night.

With the excuse that the candy business was dull, the proprietor of this store used to spend a lot of time on the road, the understanding being that he was soliciting business in the small towns along the line. Gradually he won the confidence of conductors and his place became also a poolroom where "the gang" made their headquarters and compared notes. Certain conductors let it be known that if the proprietor would collect in their behalf \$2.50 a head, they would pass people over the road on a rather popular trip which cost properly \$7.50. The proprietor was instructed to furnish prospective passengers with a piece of red cardboard cut the size of a ticket and instruct them what trains to take. The conductors simply punched the red cardboard slips as they would any ticket and drew down their collections at the end of the run.

Traps that Worked

After about a year of that sort of thing, the candy store man and his wife sold their goods at auction and disappeared. Within a week twelve conductors, who had looted the company's treasury of thousands of dollars, had passed out of the service.

On another occasion, a lot of the boys were trapped by operatives who had been traveling men and were hired by a railroad to travel over one line for six

months and collect evidence. Naturally they got plenty.

Female Spotters

This calls to mind that the modern spotter is frequently more amateur than professional. That is he is drawn from real life like a certain type needed by a movie director. The Chief Operative will select a few Greeks or Italians and send them out occasionally where he has reason to believe the short fare artists are at work. The theory is that the average conductor will figure that a foreign laborer will not notice the fact that he is not given a receipt for his cash fare.

If the first bait is swallowed, then along comes a prosperous drummer who is physically inconspicuous. He has no distinguishing characteristic such as height, build or prominent features by which he can be remembered or described. After the "drummer" has played his part, it frequently happens that the "female of the species" appears in the role of spotter. Women frequently neglect to buy tickets and never think of asking for a cash receipt. A fair damsel with insufficient funds to go to the bedside of her dying mother may be merely an operative trying to find out what the conductor would do under such circumstances. Suppose a woman, in the circumstances just cited, should give a conductor \$5 when the regular fare was \$10, and should explain that that was all the money she had in the world. The conductor, when called on the carpet, explains that the lady worked on his sympathies.

"The devil she did!" snaps the superintendent scornfully. "You say you believed her story and yet you took the last five dollars she had in the world! What kind of sympathy do you call that? You should have paid the fare out of your own pocket and then demanded a refund, explaining the circumstances."

What can a conductor say when they get the goods on him like that?

I am not saying that the conductors are entirely to blame. Some passengers can give us a clear track and beat us to the crossing every time. I've never had anyone object when I slipped back part of the rightful fare in lieu of a receipt, though they knew it was hush money I was pocketing.

I've seen a passenger take his hat check just after I had worked past him, fasten it to a safety pin attached to a long string and watch it drawn back by his pal sitting six seats behind. When I came to the second passenger he was "sleeping" peacefully with the borrowed hat check conspicuously displayed. I collected what I chose from those fellows, for I knew they couldn't say anything.

Once I took from a passenger a complete set of hat-check punches made out of umbrella ribs. He had fastened to a cigarbox cover but the rubber band broke and spilled them on the floor. He confessed to me that he carried bits of cardboard of every color and as soon as he boarded the train he noticed what kind of a punch the conductor was using and made himself a hat check on the spot.

It Doesn't Pay

From what I have said I hope no one will get the impression that grafting really paid. It never did and it never will. Money that comes easy goes just as easy, and there is the constant fear of detection and the knowledge of guilt that hounds a man continually. God! don't I know?

I've seen many a conductor who was

feathering his nest and who had a nice wife and family unaware of what he was doing, I've seen that fellow come to work with his face haggard from lack of sleep and I knew what was troubling him. I, too, have lain awake nights wondering whether the last fellow I short-fared was what he represented himself to be. The suspense of waiting for the call from the superintendent—the call that was expected every minute of the day—was what finally drove me into retirement when I lacked only twelve months of being eligible for a pension. A lot I cared for pensions when I had been declaring myself in on dividends for nineteen years! But if I had the money today it would all go to the company's conscience fund and I would be able to look my son straight in the eye!

If I had the nerve of some passengers I would have been able to retire a long time ago. Speaking of nerve, I knew a conductor once who used to mingle with the people on the station platform and tell them not to buy any tickets. "I'll fix you up when you get on the train," he explained. That man must have needed the money pretty badly.

APOLOGIES TO OUR READERS

Owing to certain conditions affecting the printing industry in the city of New York, and making it impossible to continue publishing in that city, *Leslie's* is now being printed in Chicago. We ask our readers to indulge us if the magazine is late or for any other irregularities attendant upon a change of such magnitude and moment.

Conductors who had been fired from one road and wanted employment on another, made out a clearance card in the name of an employe whom they knew had left the employ of some railroad with a good record. Then, when the Superintendent to whom they applied for a job, wrote back to verify the clearance card, it was fully corroborated that "John Smith" had a clear record. Had the record of John Jones been looked up, the reply would have been very different. Sometimes the real John Smith turned up and unpleasant complications developed.

With the taking over of the railroads by the Government, the gravy was hopelessly spilled. Uncle Sam is a "Bad hombre" to monkey with. There are signs posted up everywhere warning railroad men that any tampering with Government funds will result in Federal prosecution. We all know that a United States marshal has been known to trail an irregular employe three times around the world and then turn him over to the home town coroner. That's no business.

Even when the roads go back to private control, the short fare artist will find the days of easy picking over. The Brotherhood will not defend him. Conductors now are well-paid, conscientious and proud of their profession. The man who offers them money under his visiting card in lieu of a ticket is likely to be hawled out in front of everyone. Selah!



**"Satisfy?
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An Acting President is not "President"

Continued from page 679

and to execute the office; if the electors fail to choose then the House of Representatives elects a President from the three persons receiving the highest number of votes of the electors. A President can not be made, constitutionally, by the bullet of an assassin, by the accident of disease, by the resignation of the incumbent, by the incident of removal, or by "disability," whatever the nature or the duration of the disability may be.

The difficulty seems to arise from the fact that death, removal or resignation creates a permanent vacancy in the office, while "disability" does not so imply. The country has accepted the precedent set by Mr. Tyler when the vacancy is permanent, and the idea of a more or less temporary disability requiring the Vice-President to "act" has received little consideration. Vice-President Tyler chose to consider himself successor to the office, rather than that "the powers and duties of the office devolved" upon him. There appeared no practicable way to have the question then determined. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State—who was judged to be something of a constitutional expert—the Defender of the Constitution—believed Mr. Tyler's status to be "Acting President," and the notification to him, on behalf of the "Cabinet," which discussed the matter at length, was addressed to "the Vice-President." John Quincy Adams, a notable constitutional lawyer, wrote in his diary that he "had paid a visit this morning to Mr. Tyler, who styles himself President of the United States," and not "Vice-President, acting as President," which would be the correct style. It is a construction in direct violation both of the grammar and context of the Constitution which confers upon the Vice-President, on the decease of the President, not the office,

but the powers of the said office."

The twelfth amendment would seem to settle the question beyond dispute of who acts as President in case of the executive's disability. This amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Eighth Congress, December 12, 1803, and ratified September 25, 1805. In that Congress there sat some members of the Convention which adopted the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson was President, and James Madison—"the father of the Constitution"—was Secretary of State. This amendment provides that when the election of a President shall be thrown into the House of Representatives by reason of the failure of any person to receive the votes of a majority of the electors, and the House fails to elect by the 4th of March ensuing, "the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability." This is a clear commentary upon the purpose of the Constitution. The first article of the Constitution empowers the Congress "by law to provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall then act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected." Such "officer" could not be either a President or a Vice-President, for if the disability be overcome, the one or the other resumes his rightful office and duties.

In accordance with this provision, Congress has declared who shall "act as President." For a long time the duties of the office were devolved upon the President of the Senate, and after him upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives. To preserve integrity of administration, the Hoar Succession bill

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The Melting Pot

Over 1,500 of New York's 9,500 policemen are in debt.

Warsaw reports that 40,000 Polish Jews have asked permission to emigrate to America.

Delegates to the recent convention of the National Association of Retail Clothiers predicted a reduction in the price of clothing in the near future.

Baron Fisher, formerly First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, predicts that the submarine vessel will be the future sea fighter, as airplanes will annihilate surface craft.

A preacher of the "Holy Rollers" sect at San Francisco refused to work because he was "waiting for a sign from the Lord telling him when to begin." His wife obtained a divorce for non-support.

Eighty thousand workmen and students recently made a demonstration in Santiago, Chile, for increased production of foodstuffs, and better economic conditions.

In the recent primary elections in Brooklyn, N. Y., a woman ran on the Democratic ticket for member of the county committee and her daughter ran for a similar office on the Republican ticket.

England is filled with discontented middle-class clerks and commercial travelers who rose to be lieutenants, captains and majors in the war, and now refuse to return to their former low-price jobs.

The farm value of this season's Connecticut Valley tobacco crop is estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, or more than for any other 35,000 acres of farm products in the United States.

Chairman Graham of the House Ordnance Sub-Committee, who inspected the Nitro, W. Va., munitions plant erected by the Government, charges that the Government paid \$300 for land valued at only \$23 to \$150 an acre.

Because she marched him from a pool hall at the point of a revolver, the town marshal of Mindon, Mo., arrested his wife on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. At the trial he refused to prosecute and harmonious relations were established.

The strike of the Yorkshire (England) miners cost \$37,500,000 in damages to mines, coal lost to industry and losses to kindred industries. The strike fund of the miners, amounting to \$1,400,000, which it took 25 years to accumulate was exhausted.

B. F. Harris, the well known Western banker and farmer, recently told the Rotary Club that "the greatest danger in America today is the lack of the right kind of leadership among hand and brain workers; and the lack of courage and 100 per cent. American leadership on the part of our public officials, and on the part of men like us."

Let the People Think!

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An Acting President is not "President"

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provides that the powers and duties of the Presidency shall remain with the Executive Secretaries of the existing administration in the order of the creation of the several Departments.

The first article of the Constitution provides that the Senate "shall choose a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President." To "exercise" an office is "to perform the duties thereof"—which language would never be used of one who has been constitutionally elected to "hold" and to "execute" the office. In the conversation with President Harrison, he regarded this phase of the question to be settled under the principle of the doctrine of *stare decisis*. But the question still persists when the question of "disability" arises. The Constitution is the same in language and intent whether the office of President be permanently or only temporarily vacated. In either event the Vice-President needs no additional oath: his oath as Vice-President covers "the discharge of the powers and duties" of the presidential office whenever they may be constitutionally devolve upon him. How "disability" is to be determined, so that the constitutional provision can be applied to ensure "the exercise of the office," is not beyond the competence of the Congress, to whom is committed the duty of providing for a disability, and, by necessity, to determine the fact by such means as they may conclude to be proper.

There has been much chaffing over the Vice-Presidency: that it is a position of slight account, and the jibe has been a favorite one that men have been selected for the place with but little care. The same constitutional qualifications are required for the Vice-Presidency as for the Presidency. Possibly, if the constitutional view of the Vice-Presidency became generally recognized, and the Vice-President should be called upon now and again to discharge presidential duties in the large, as occasions may arise and have arisen, and not simply to perform certain lesser functions of courtesy by custom attaching to the Presidency, when the President cannot or does not wish himself to perform them, the Vice-Presidency might be elevated in esteem and relieved of its presumed inane.

An interesting side-light on this question is an incident occurring in Indiana. The Constitution of that State provides that "no person shall be eligible to the office of Governor for more than four years in any period of eight." In 1860, Oliver P. Morton was elected Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Henry S. Lane as Governor. Governor Lane was chosen United States Senator almost immediately after his inauguration, and the Lieutenant-Governor succeeded to the discharge of the duties of Governor. He acted during practically the entire term; and assuming to have succeeded to the office used the title "Governor" in all his executive acts. In 1864 it seemed essential, not only for the State but also for the Nation, that Morton should stand for election as Governor. But he was confronted with the provision of the Constitution, and his right challenged. It was held that "eligibility" referred to election only, and as he had not been elected Governor in 1860 he was not debarred from election in 1864.

He was elected Governor; and in 1867, in the midst of his term, was chosen to succeed Mr. Lane as Senator. The Lieutenant Governor was Conrad Baker, a good lawyer and a canny Scot. He had his commissions made out, and signed all his official documents "Lieutenant Gov-

ernor, acting as Governor." In his turn he was elected Governor in 1868 without question. Baker's plan was safer than Morton's; it was the constitutional way. While not entirely a parallel with the Constitution of the United States, the essence is the same. Had Theodore Roosevelt, in 1901, held himself to have succeeded to the discharge of the duties of the Presidency as "Acting President," he would not have had to confront a possible violation of the unwritten law of "the third term" in 1908—however misapplied it may have been. He would not have felt constrained to say, as he did in 1904, that he should consider his service as "Acting President" equivalent to a first term as President, and to declare that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself. It would not have been necessary for anyone to have made elaborate arguments about "a third cup of coffee." On the night of his election as President it was published that Mr. Roosevelt gallantly saluted Mrs. Roosevelt, saying "I am no longer an accident." But "accidents" do not make Presidents.

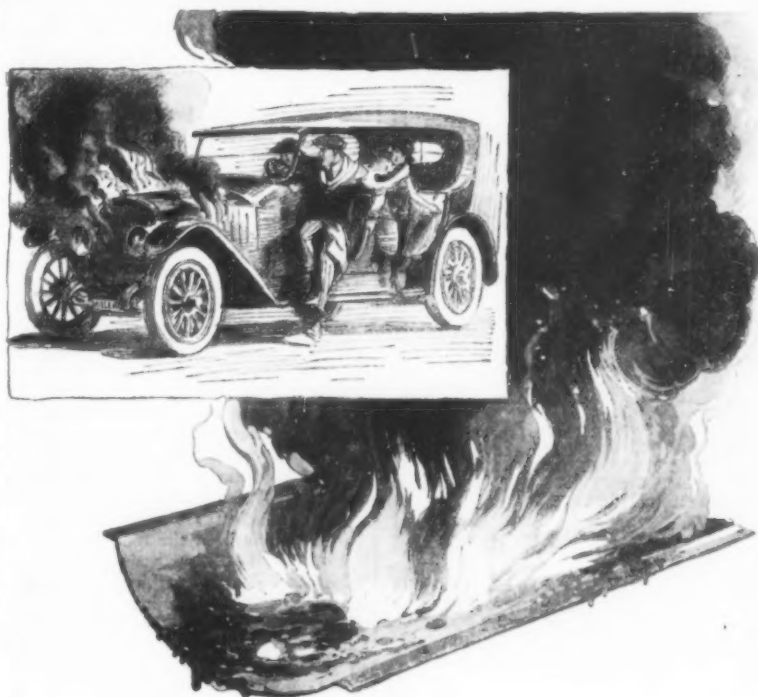
The Humor of Mistakes

Homer nodded; and at times Presidents make mistakes indicating that actions are sometimes taken in a state of mind akin to what Senator Hoar once said when Mr. Vest was delivering one of his numerous "speeches." Mr. Hoar, who, rather strangely, was a close friend of Mr. Vest, dryly remarked that it was always a great delight to the Senate whenever the senior Senator from Missouri spoke, for they all recognized that during that exercise his mind was at rest.

President Grant nominated Alexander T. Stewart to be Secretary of the Treasury, when a little investigation would have revealed his ineligibility for the place by reason of his being an importer. Grant did not want to withdraw the nomination, and hoped Congress would amend the law, which of course they did not do. Grant nominated Caleb Cushing to be Chief Justice of the United States. But the ink was scarcely dry on the nomination paper before the pestilential fellows on Newspaper Row dug up Cushing's record during the Civil War, causing an immediate withdrawal of the name.

President Harrison appointed General Lew Wallace and Beverly Tucker Commissioners to Haiti to arrange an issue with that Republic. The record of "Bex" Tucker was promptly brought to the President's attention by Gen. H. V. Boynton, the veteran correspondent, and I went on the "Row" to stop the publication of his appointment. Harrison explained that he thought "Mr. Tucker" was Randolph Tucker. Somebody put one over on the President.

One of my own blunders paralyzed me for a few minutes. The President asked me to read an annual message he was about to send in to "Mr." Aldrich. Mr. Aldrich was Solicitor General, and Gen. Harrison had a high opinion of his legal abilities and literary taste. So I sent for him, and just got started reading the message when the President came in to my room, saw what was going on, called me into his office, and said he meant Senator Aldrich and not "Mr." Aldrich. The Senator was out of the city, a fact I thought the President was aware of; and as he always referred to Senators by their title I thought he had meant the Solicitor-General. I got out of the bungle as best I could under the circumstances, and closed the seance with "Mr. Aldrich."



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Bonnie Prince Edward

Concluded from page 673

the chateau where headquarters was located was hurriedly cleaned up in readiness for the royal arrival. Harrassed A. P. M.'s rode anxiously backward and forward keeping a watchful eye for the little flag on the hood of the car that would bear the Prince.

While this feverish activity was being manifested on the various roadways two dusty figures came riding across the open fields in the direction of divisional headquarters. Arriving at a fence by the side of the chateau they dismounted, tethered their horses and vaulted the fence. Nobody paid any particular attention to them until the taller of the two stepped up to an officer and asked if General Watson was at home, as the Prince of Wales had arrived and would like very much to see him.

At six o'clock in the morning of November 1st, 1918, hundreds of guns for miles around were rocking the hills of France with never ceasing thunder. The Canadians were attacking Mount Huoy and Valenciennes. In the Grand Place of the Village of Mainge, whose sun-drenched roofs gaped grimly at the blue sky almost hidden by the haze of gun smoke, German shells were falling at regular intervals. It was anything but a pleasant spot to be in. Slightly wounded men could be seen steering batches of prisoners towards the cage at Thiant. In the doorway of a ruined cottage on the edge of the village square stood two steel helmeted khaki clad officers. Two heavily laden "Tommies" came opposite them just as a shell whined itself into the center of the square. The "Tommies" flopped. "Rather hot corner, this?" remarked one of the figures in the doorway to the men as they regained their feet. "Hotter than hell, sir," answered one of them, as they prepared to move on. The officer who had spoken turned to his companion with a twinkle in his blue eyes--"Rather blunt, but very expressive, these Canadians of yours, sir." The owner of the smile was the man who is officially addressed by a column of titles and his companion was an officer in the Canadian infantry.

About three o'clock in the afternoon of November 6th, 1918, the colonel of a Canadian infantry battalion was holding a conference with his company commanders in his billet in the city of Valenciennes. No thought of an armistice was in the minds of any of them. Suddenly there came a rap on the door and an officer of the staff stepped into the room. He saluted the colonel and said that if he was not too busy the Prince of Wales, who was outside, would like very much to meet him and his officers. The colonel asked him to come in. He left the room and in a moment returned with another officer. The second figure was dressed in a trench-coat which was soaked with rain and covered with mud. His boots and puttees were thoroughly caked and unrecognizable. He had a round, firm chin, with just the trace of a dimple in it, very light blue eyes, cheeks that glowed with health, and a nose that was inclined to turn up a bit at the end. His hair was fair, parted almost in the centre, but according to military regulations was badly in need of attention from the regimental barber.

The Prince shook hands with everybody and commented upon the attack of November 1st, which had placed the city in allied hands. His remarks regarding the Germans were terse and proved conclusively that, insofar as he is concerned, no Teutonic maiden will ever grace the throne of England. His antipathy in connection with ceremonies was manifested by his remarks concerning the official welcome to be accorded the Cana-

dians the following day by the mayor and citizens. However, his love of fair play was demonstrated by the expression of pleasure that at least the men who actually did the work were going to get the credit, instead of the men who had never seen the place until they marched in to "take over" billets.

As he was talking the senior major of the unit entered the room. The Colonel turned to the Prince and said: "This is my second in command, Major X." The Prince put out his hand and grasped that of the major. The latter, not recognizing the identity of the visitor, and noticing only his captain's rank, failed to remove the cigarette he was smoking. "Glad to meet you," he said, shaking hands. "What did you say the name was?" The Prince, taken aback for the moment, commenced to smile and blush, when the Colonel came to his rescue. "This is the Prince of Wales, Major," he said, whereupon it became the Major's turn to lose control of himself. Everybody laughed, and the heartiest laugh of all was that of the Prince.

It was last New Year's Eve, and three thousand members of the nobility of Belgium with officers of the allied armies assembled in the Hotel De Ville in Brussels as guests at the ball of the 4th Canadian Division. It was an historic event, for it was the first ball to be held in Brussels by British officers since the famous one on the eve of Waterloo, and the Prince was there, too. As he entered the main ballroom the band played the British national anthem, "God save the King." The strains of the music had hardly died away when he turned to a nearby young lady and said, "Now that we have finished with father, let us get on with the waltz."

As the evening wore on demands for an introduction to him were made by many beautiful members of the Belgian nobility. A ballroom steward went in search of him, but he was not to be found. Later the steward found his duties too exacting and slipped away to the more informal atmosphere of a cabaret. As he entered the room where hundreds were celebrating the dawn of the first year of peace in five weary years, his eyes found their way to the centre of the cleared space where the dancers were gaily circling. There in the midst of them, with a partner to satisfy the most discriminating judge of pulchritude, was the slim young man with light blue eyes, fair hair, red cheeks and sunny smile--and he was having the time of his royal young life.

The scene changes from Europe to America. The Prince had been receiving wonderful receptions from the Canadian people at various points from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Toronto. He had been in Toronto for three days and had participated in a number of formal functions. On the last day of his visit in Toronto he told Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, his Chief of Staff, that he was tired of the formalities and expressed a keen desire to meet the common people near their own homes. "I want to meet the people who did the dirty work in the war," said the Prince. "I want to shake hands with the people--the brave men and women whose self-sacrifice saved not only the British Empire, but the civilized world. Let them crowd in; I want to shake hands with them all."

The secret of his charm is probably discovered in the keen joy--the youthful wonder and delight--which is constantly seen when he comes in touch with new scenes and friendly faces. The Prince is seeing America for the first time, and the United States is going to take him to its great generous heart.



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Football's Greatest Year

By EDWIN A. GOEWEY

FOOTBALL which, next to baseball, is the nation's most popular sport, is sure to stage a splendid "come back" this fall. In fact, there is every indication that the 1919 performance upon the American gridiron will be of such a character that the pre-war interest and enthusiasm will be revived.

Enthusiasts even predict that all past records for excellence of play and attendance will be eclipsed; their rosy forecasts being based upon the fact that never in the history of the sport have so many high class elevens taken the field as will be seen in action this year. Never have the coaches been able to select their teams from such a wealth of veteran material.

Some coaches, however, express a doubt as to whether this unusual situation is a blessing or the reverse. It surely is going to be a mighty hard job for many of them to select elevens from the almost unlimited supply of stars at their disposal. At some of the universities the coaches have as many as half a dozen high class men striving for one position, and these men are of such quality that any one of them would have won his post in former years without opposition.

The Effect of War

Not only are many star players of the 1915, 1916 and 1917 elevens returning to the colleges, but many good men developed on the Students' Army Training Corps teams have arrived to dispute with the veterans for the honor of representing their universities. In addition there are many men who, previous to the war, did not endeavor to make the eleven, but who found themselves in a physical sense under army training and as members of service teams, and now are anxious to perform as varsity men. There is little doubt that this season's football squads have raised the standard as regards weight, skill, strength and experience far above that of the past. Also, the age average will be higher, owing to the return of men absent in service, who now contemplate completing their courses. This raising of the average in age, weight and strength will mean teams better fitted all around for desperate contest.

Looked at from the psychological standpoint, there is no question that the still existent war spirit and the gruelling football played in the service will have a pronounced influence on the play this fall. And the struggles are sure to be fought more aggressively and stubbornly than in the past.

It also is reasonable to suppose that, in addition to more bitterly contested football, the spectators are going to be treated to strategy and technique of a decidedly advanced order. Methods of attack and defense are sure to be broadened this season and the experiences of men in war time surely will result in many new and sensational plays.

Practically all of the coaches of the larger elevens have expressed opinions along the lines of the foregoing, including George F. Sanford, under whose able coaching Rutgers has arisen from the ranks of the so-called minor colleges and made an enviable record for itself in the football world. He is among to-day's closest students of the game, and among the most startling statements is one to the effect that football will benefit greatly because of the war.

"In the current football season," he said recently, the followers of the sport

will note a grade of football never before seen on the American gridirons. The crest of the game, as far as the performances of the men are concerned, will be reached this year. In 1917 Mars put a crimp in the sport; but he is more than squaring that debt now. Here are some reasons why the 1919 season will be remarkable. First there is the age of the players. The boys who left college to enter the service are coming back two or three years older. Now they are fully developed, bigger and broader, and are far better equipped to play football than when they went away. Their experiences in the army and navy have added to their determination and self-confidence, and they are going to take hold with a much firmer grip.

"It would be easy, I believe, to name twenty-five men who were candidates for teams prior to the war who failed because they lacked something in determination. But watch those same fellows to-day if they play. The experience of the war has stiffened their backbone, and they will show their true worth."

There is no doubt that five years in the development of a man between the ages of nineteen and twenty-four mean a great deal. The man of twenty-four, other things being equal, should be able to beat the youth of nineteen with but little trouble, and he should have a decided advantage over those of twenty-one and twenty-two. Put two teams in the field, most of whose members are of more mature age than was usual in the past, and a higher order of football should be the result.

Another of the interesting features of the 1919 football season will be the unusual number of inter-sectional games. The teams of the East will invade the West, the Eastern gridirons will be visited by representatives from the wheat and corn belts, while the huskies from Dixieland are to battle for glory and fame in New England and the Middle West. No fewer than fifteen inter-sectional contests of unusual interest are carded for the current football season.

Intersectional Games

Of these contests, seven will be between teams of the East and West, six between the North and South, and two between the South and West. In making this statement the precedent of classing Pittsburg as a Western college is observed.

For a considerable time previous to the entry of America into the war there were repeated assertions that interest in football was declining, and that a genuine recovery would not take place until some years after peace had been established. Almost the same sort of prophecies were made concerning baseball. But what actually has been the result? Only a few months after the armistice was signed the revival of interest in our national pastime surpassed any previous years. Well do we remember the day when more persons than ever witnessed a world's series contest endeavored to get into the Polo Grounds on a week day to see a game, and upon more than one occasion 30,000 persons attended a contest between teams which were out of the pennant race. The increased interest was a result of the war, due in a large measure to the fact that baseball, football and other games were used both here and abroad as part of the training of our fighters and to maintain their morale.

Just watch football this year and you will see that its revival will be on as splendid a scale as was that of baseball.



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Bonds of Other Governments

Government bonds have always offered great opportunities after other wars.

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Should exchange rates become more normal, this opportunity will not last.

We have prepared a circular on this subject which also makes definite suggestions as to the best foreign issues to buy.

Send for Circular J-4

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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



JOHN MILTON
McMILLIN

An expert in the valuation of bonds, who delivered one of the most interesting addresses before the Associated Advertising Clubs in New Orleans recently. Mr. McMillin is the active manager of the bond department of Henry L. Doherty & Co., New York.



HORACE S.
WILKINSON

Of Syracuse, N. Y., a member of the executive committee of the Crucible Steel Company who was lately elected chairman of the company to succeed Herbert Du Pay resigned. Mr. Wilkinson announced that he would pursue a sound and progressive business policy.



JAMES KING STEELE

Of San Francisco, a well-known official of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, a great steamship company of Japan. He is also editor of *Japan*, is an authority on travel conditions in the Orient, and is now on his annual trip surveying such conditions in the Far East.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions, and in emergencies, to answers by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

WAS the well-sustained strength of the stock market based on a fictitious foundation? That question has been asked frequently of late. In an experience in Wall Street, extending over 40 years, I have never known of a market that has displayed greater strength for a longer time than the present one. Such a rise justifies the statement that there is reason for it, but it did not justify the belief that it could last much longer so the recession came.

The worst feature of the present situation is the uncertainty regarding factors of prime importance. We know what has made the market strong, for these are well-determined matters, such as the enormous balance of trade in our favor, normal crops at very high prices, high wages and inflated currency, with money freely earned and as freely spent.

The adverse factors are the President's sudden illness, with serious misgivings as to the outcome; the doubtful solution of the railroad problem at Washington; the recession in our foreign trade; the extraordinary prevalence of strikes, under the direction of a radical element that refuses to recognize conservative leadership, and the continued heavy public expenditures which presage the maintenance of the most burdensome taxes that the country has ever borne.

Despite prevailing sentiment to the contrary, I am inclined to believe that if, through the continued disability of the President, the Vice President were asked to act *ad interim* for him, Mr. Marshall would be found far less radical than the prevailing impression implies. Coming from a great industrial state like Indiana, having shown in many instances a very "level head," Mr. Marshall, if he were called to the high-

est responsibilities, would rise to meet them.

But with the restoration of the President to health and his return to duty, he would undoubtedly insist on the restoration of the more or less Socialistic policies for which his Administration has been distinguished. This uncertainty must eventually have a depressing effect upon the stock market. So must the other unfavorable and unpleasant factors to which I have alluded.

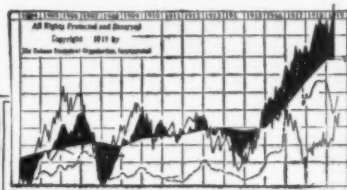
Many hold that these conditions do not outweigh the more favorable ones, but in the light of long experience with the ups and downs of Wall Street, I feel compelled to continue to advise my readers to act with prudence and unusual caution in making further new investments.

The safest way is to take a profit when it can be had, while things look bright and prosperous, and thus be in position, when skies are darker and prices declining, to re-invest on a more favorable basis.

This does not mean that some prime securities among the dividend-paying stocks and gilt-edged bonds are not still attractive at present prices; they would be still more so if we did not know that the exigencies of the situation of several of the leading powers are such that they are seeking loans, on an unusually liberal basis. This may substantially enlarge the choice of the investor and give him, what he has never had before, a chance at the bargain-counter for high-class government securities, the best in the world.

L. SULLIVAN, ILL.: Goodyear first pfd. is one of the most desirable stocks and reasonably safe, as the company is prosperous.

K. HAGGENRICH, ILL.: If you want to speculate, it would be better to try the safer securities that yield an income and promise to advance.



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S. FREDERICK, Md.: As an investment, hold Paris 6's and Anglo-French 5's. If you want a speculation and to take advantage of the low French rate of exchange, you might exchange them for the French "Victory Loan" 5's.

F. CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.: The prospects of U. S. Light & Heat have improved under President J. Allen Smith with increase of business and the acquisition of an interest in the company by John N. Willys. The stock looks like a long-pull.

F. NEW ORLEANS, La.: Gaston, Williams & Wigmore stock is paying a reduced dividend of \$2 yearly. The company is believed to have a future if foreign trade conditions become settled. American Lined common pays no dividends, but is an excellent long-pull.

W. DENVER, Colo.: All the bonds you mention—International Mercantile Marine first mortgage 6's, Swedish Govt. 6's, Swiss Govt. 5½'s, Dominion of Canada 5½'s are well regarded investments. The interest on the Canadian bonds is payable in gold dollars in New York.

E. STONINGTON, Conn.: While Cities Service Company's pfd. stock is a good investment, it would be well to diversify your purchases. Put a portion of your \$6,000 in other issues, such as Corn Products pfd., American Locomotive pfd., U. S. Steel pfd., and C. C. & St. L. pfd.

C. WILMINGTON, Delaware: White Motors common and Willys Overland common seem to have exhausted speculative possibilities for the time being. Pierce Arrow, which has not yet resumed dividends, and Worthington Pump common, on which are anticipated before long, are fair speculations.

C. NEW YORK, N. Y.: Austin, Nichols & Co. is a well-established wholesale grocery firm, and its new pfd. stock is an attractive business man's investment. London sterling would seem a fair speculation. When trade conditions improve, there will be a recovery from present low rates of exchange.

S. KINGSTON, N. Y.: Federal Mining & Smelting is a liquidating concern whose latest dividend was greatly reduced, and which has neither investment nor speculative possibilities. U. S. Smelting & Refining, a liberal dividend-payer, Great Northern Ore, Sioux, Sheffield, and American Steel Foundries, also all making returns to stockholders, are business men's purchases. Steel Foundries pays dividends on both common and pfd.

R. CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va.: Willys Corporation stock is in the highly speculative class, pfd. being more desirable than common. American Safety Razor Corporation is a combination of successful concerns, but whether the merger will be a profit-maker and dividend-payer is yet to be proved. Coca-Cola seems a better speculation than American Razor or Willys Corporation. Kelly Springfield pfd. is an excellent business man's investment.

B. NEW YORK, N. Y.: Commonwealth Petroleum is in the hands of capable capitalists who aim to make it first class. The stock seems a long-pull speculation with no prospects of immediate advance. Cosden & Co. is a growing concern. It has valuable properties and reports increased earnings. It has been paying 50c yearly. Its latest quarterly dividend, besides the regular amount, included an extra in stock. Until a higher cash dividend is established, the stock may not sell much higher.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Answers from men and women voters requested. All answers regarded strictly confidential.

TOTAL VOTE TO NOVEMBER 1
GENERAL WOOD, 1106; change from Wilson, 135.
PRESIDENT WILSON, 437; change from Hughes, 46.
CHARLES E. HUGHES, 237; change from Wilson, 22.
SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 387; change from Wilson, 108.
WILLIAM H. TAFT, 117; change from Wilson, 42.
SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 51; change from Wilson, 12.
WILLIAM G. MCADOO, 73; change from Wilson, 59.
GOVERNOR LOWDEN, Illinois, 97; change from Wilson, 16.
SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 59; change from Wilson, 12.
GENERAL PERSHING, 36; change from Wilson, 12.
SENATOR SUTHERLAND, West Va., 111; change from Wilson, 33.
SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 32; change from Wilson, 10.
EUGENE V. DEBS, 63; change from Wilson, 26.
GOVERNOR COX, Ohio, 65; change from Wilson, 55.
MAYOR OLE HANSON, Seattle, 272; change from Wilson, 63.
Scattering votes for 54 others, 256; including all candidates receiving less than 10 votes each.

In 1916 I voted for _____ or did not vote _____
In 1920 I wish to vote for _____
Reader's Name _____
Address _____

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EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

G. BALTIMORE, Md.: Railroad bonds are low at the lowest price levels in a generation and their yields are unusually generous. It does not seem possible that they can long remain so cheap. As times become normally prosperous, they should steadily appreciate. Among the well-regarded securities are: Atchafalpa gen. 4's, Ill. Cent. ref. 4's, N. Y. C. cons. 4's, U. P. first ref. 4's, Central of Georgia cons. 5's, C. & O. first cons. 5's, Penn. R. R. gen. 5's, and Can. So. guaranteed 5's.

H. WILKESBARRE, Pa.: Penn. R. R. paying 6%, is to be preferred to dividendless B. & O. common, selling for nearly as much. As they look now rather than hold B. & O. sell it and buy Penn., which has a better chance of recovery. Another plan would be to dispose of B. & O. and buy on recessions such low-priced dividend-payers as American Steel Foundries common, C. & O. common, Col. F. & L. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Kansas City So. pfd., Midvale Steel, National Acme or Superior Steel.

INVESTMENT, BALTIMORE, Md.: Penn. R. R. dividend is claimed to be safe and it might be better to hold your stock than to sell at a loss. There is hope that Congress will accord the railroads fair treatment. B. & O. pfd. is not a "good purchase" just now as dividends have been suspended until the railroad situation improves. More desirable than either of the two would be Atchafalpa, Union Pacific, So. Pacific, C. C. & St. L. pfd., if bought on recessions.

P. SOUTH WINDHAM, Me.: Penn. is selling low because of unsatisfactory net earnings under Government control. There seems to be nothing the matter with Canadian Pacific. It pays 10%, but is selling over 25 points above that sterling stock U. P., paying the same dividend. A small investor had better buy one share of first-class oil stock with assured dividend than a hundred cheap speculative uncertain oil shares. S. O. of N. J. new 7% pfd. is gift-dogged. Anglo-American is also an excellent purchase.

G. ERIE, Pa.: I highly approve the buying of \$100 bonds by small investors on the partial payment plan, provided one deals with a reliable broker and invests in first class bonds. With your monthly savings of \$50 you could diversify and carry five baby bonds, like U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½'s, Federal Farm Loan 5's, C. C. & St. L. new 6's, U. P. prior lien 4's, Montana Power first and ref. 5's, N. Y. Tel. s. f. 6's, Lackawanna Steel first cons. conv. 5's, N. Y. Air Brake first mortgage 6's and U. S. Rubber first 5's.

Free Booklets

Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas, in business 40 years, recommend 6 per cent. first mortgage loans of \$200 and up and will send to any address Loan list No. 716.

The Title Trust Co., 722 Second Ave., Seattle, offers 6½% first mortgage bonds based on Seattle apartment houses, in units of \$250 up, and invites correspondence.

Professional reports on Western mining properties may be obtained from Augard & Thorniley, mine operators and consulting engineers, 525-527 L. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seattle 7 per cent. mortgages, secured by improved city property, are the specialty of Joseph E. Thomas & Co., Third Ave. and Spring St., Seattle, Washington. Write to the firm for information.

Attractive investments are disclosed in special letter "L.G." which describes convertible bonds having excellent possibilities, and sent free on application by J. Frank Howell, member Consolidated Stock Exchange, 53 Broadway, New York.

Bonds yielding 7% and secured by first mortgages on income-producing real estate are dealt in by G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., 131 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., who will send an illustrated circular giving full details.

First mortgages on improved farms in Kansas and Oklahoma netting 6 per cent. may be had of the Farm Mortgage Trust Co., 543 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas. Denominations \$100 and upward. The company welcomes inquiries.

The 8 per cent. pfd. stock of the Cadet Hosiery Co. is offered, with a bonus of common, by Farson, Son & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway, New York. For complete details write to the firm for circular C.L.W.

No business man or investor can safely ignore the "Bache Review" which presents valuable information and sound suggestions every week. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

The water bonds of a prosperous little city in the State of Washington, quoted at prices yielding 5 to 5½%, and free from income tax, are recommended by the Northwest Trust & Savings Bank, Seattle, Washington. Write to the bank for circular A-10259.

Would-be investors at a loss what securities to purchase should take the advice of acknowledged experts. The well-known house of John Muir & Co., specialist in odd lots, 51 Broadway, New York, is prepared to make suggestions suited to every person's requirements. Ask the firm to send Current Offerings—List 4.

The Straus plan of safeguarding securities has caused many conservative investors to purchase the 6% first mortgage serial bonds distributed by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Bldg., Chicago. For safety and yield these issues are attractive. Literature describing them will be sent by Straus & Co. in response to request for circular No. K-903.

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containing general information on the oil industry and details of many independent companies will be forwarded upon request.

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115 Broadway, New York

Interest in Standard Oil stocks has been quickened recently by the marked development of various companies, and some new financing. In view of this, Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York, have issued a new edition of their "Red Book of Standard Oil Stocks" which gives valuable statistical data. Standard Oil stocks, selling at attractive prices may be bought on the monthly installment plan. On request Dunham & Co. will send Circular S-101, containing full information.

Now that travel from the United States to foreign countries, which was suspended during the war, has begun again, the value of travelers' checks is becoming more apparent than ever. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, a strong and responsible concern with important connections abroad, issues Guaranty Travelers' checks that are "safer than cash." They are accepted by hotels, railroads and business houses the same as cash, and are safeguarded against loss. They are inexpensive, and may be had at many banks, or direct from the company itself.

A GUIDE TO MONEY-MAKING

The well-known financial writer Albert W. Atwood, lecturer in Columbia University, has produced a very excellent work on stock market subjects. It is entitled "Putnam's Investment Handbook" and is designed to be "a stimulus and guide to financial independence." Here anybody—beginner or veteran—interested in investment and speculation can find information and advice that will tend to bring about success and avert loss. The book explains every phase of dealing in stocks and bonds clearly, interestingly and soundly. Its safe guidance will be appreciated by hosts of readers. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, Price \$1.95.

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Readers' Guide and Study Outlines

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion. This issue calls attention on pp. 675 and 680 to the geography and present day problems confronting that little known region which includes Hungary and Rumania and is known as southeastern Europe. The remnants of the Turkish Empire, once powerful in this region, might be taken up in connection with the Armenians, noting how they have treated other nations under their control and their present position, and that of people included in former portions of their empire. An interest always attaches to the historical beginnings of these less known divisions. Interest in these would be stimulated still further by taking an historical atlas like Dow, *Atlas of European History* (Holt), or Muir, *Historical Atlas of Modern History* (Holt), or Freeman, *Historical Geography* (Longmans), and following them through to the present day, noting when they first appear and the transformations which they undergo during the centuries. The pictures in Leslie's serve to make these states with their peoples more real and the student should subject himself constantly to a rigid questioning based on the pictures in order to give them greater reality.

The Rumanians in Budapest, p. 675. How near is Budapest to Rumania? Consult the map and note whether there is any argument to be found there for its being given to Rumania. What arguments would you advance as a Rumanian for such a transfer? What are the other large cities of Hungary? How do they compare with this one in size and importance? To what American city that you have seen would you compare it? How do its people live in ordinary times? How do you explain the necessity for feeding them now? For what is the country as a whole noted? How does the new Hungary created as the result of the war compare in area with the old one?

Pitiful Victims of Turkish Brutality, p. 680. How many people do these victims represent? In what ways have they suffered? What particular class or classes have suffered? Account for their treatment. How long have these things been going on? What is the situation now? Where are these victims to be found in large numbers? What are some of the difficulties to be overcome in

relieving them? What steps have been taken in this direction and with what success? What important question has come up with regard to Armenia which involves this country? To what extent should we assume responsibility for these conditions and relieve them? What differences do you note in the way these people live and the way people live here? Do these differences make the problem of caring for them easier or more difficult? Why?

Odd Facts in the World of Science, p. 686. What important principles of physics are illustrated in the pictures? How? What is the value of each in our everyday life? By what means have some of these truths been discovered? What in your judgment has been the most important method? Is it shown here? What other sciences are illustrated here? How important are they? How valuable are the facts or discoveries which are touched upon here?

Bonnie Prince Edward. Cover and p. 673. How old is the prince? How old is his father? What are his prospects of becoming ruler of England? How will he compare in people and territory under his power with the other rulers? What is the origin of the word "bonnie"? To what family of English rulers was it first applied? Who was "Bonnie Prince Charlie" and what was his fate? What is the likelihood of England continuing to be ruled by kings? How many monarchies are there left in the world? Arrange these in the order of their size and importance. How do they differ from the monarchies of earlier times?

Pictorial Digest of the World's News, pp. 676-77. What important events of interest are connected with these pictures? Which comes nearest home to you? Explain. Point out just how each of the others concern you either directly or indirectly. Which of these might be regarded as having to do with history? How? Which of them are closely connected with civics and the problems of government and how? Are there any other important events covering this same period which you think should be included? Do any of the pictures point to conditions common throughout this country or throughout the world? Explain.

Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

Astor	East is West	Fay Bainter as Chinese fascinator	Manhattan Opera House	Luck of the Navy	Melodramatic spectacle
Bijou	His Honor	Barney Barnard	Plymouth Republic	The Jest	Magnificent drama
Broadhurst	Abe Potash	Murder mystery	Selwyn	A Voice in the Dark	Melodrama of the blind and deaf
Casino	The Crimson Alibi	Bright Musical Comedy	Shubert	Buddies	Amusing Comedy
Central	The Little Whopper	Light musical comedy	Vanderbilt	Shakespearean Repertoire	Sober and Marlowe
Cohan, Geo. M.	Oh, What a Girl!	Musical comedy with a plot		At 9:54	Clever Melodrama
Cohan & Harris	See-Saw	Reluctant satire on comic opera			
44th Street	The Royal Vagabond	McIntyre & Heath Minstrelsy	Booth	Too Many Husbands	Witty farce
Cort	Hello, Alexander	New Musical Comedy	Century Grove	Midnight Whirl	After-theatre entertainment
48th Street	Just a Minute	Scenic melodrama	Cocanut Grove	Ziegfeld Frolic	Cabaret de luxe
Gaiety	The Storm	Lovable character	Knickerbocker	Roly Boly Eyes	Eddie Leonard & girls
Globe	Lightnin' Apple Blossoms	Kreisler operetta	Lyceum	The Gold Diggers	Chorus girl comedy
Henry Miller	Moonlight & Honey-suckle	Ruth Chatterton	New Amsterdam	Follies of 1919	Lavish girl show
Hippodrome	Happy Days	Mammoth spectacle	Nora Bayes	Greenwich Village Follies	Amusing revue
Hudson	Clarence	Unusually bright comedy			
Longacre	Adam and Eva	Light comedy	39th Street Theatre	Scandal	Bright bedroom comedy
Lyric	Nothing But Love	Light Musical Comedy	Winter Garden	Passing Show	Snappy Extravaganza

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An inquiry to the concerns listed below will bring complete details in every instance.

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SONG-WRITERS

Song-writers' Manual & Guide Sent Free Contains valuable instructions and advice. Submit song-poems for examination. We will furnish music, copyright and facilitate publication or sale. Knickerbocker Studios, 307 Gaiety Bldg., New York

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Manufacturers or others using space in this column can give a brief outline of their merchandise, proposition, or services and then either complete the sale or encourage business with descriptive catalogs and follow-up. This suggestion is offered to prove the value of good advertising; with a view that some day, appreciating its value, your business will increase and you can use space on a larger scale.

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SERVICE Trucks will aggressively build YOUR business.

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THE Motor Truck is an aggressively constructive commercial force.

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